REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,222.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1872.

Subscription in Advance { For a Year ......Rs. 42 } Including { For Six Months...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year	„ 24
Three Months	„ 14
One Month	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. BETTS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at 2 P.M.

April 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Tuticorin	14
„ Rutnagherry	7	„ Colombo	15
„ Vingorla	7	„ Galle	16
„ Carwar	8	„ Negapatam	19
„ Mangalore	9	„ Madras	21
„ Cannanore	10	„ Coconada	23
„ Tellicherry	10	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Calicut	11	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Beypore	11	„ Gopaulpore	25
„ Cochin	12	„ False Point	26
„ Alleppy	13	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,013 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th April 1872, at noon.

April 1872.		May 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSSORAH	1
Arrive Kurrachee	15	Arrive Fao	1
„ Guadur	17	„ Bushire	3
„ Muscat	19	„ Linga	8
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Linga	23	„ Muscat	12
„ Bushire	25	„ Guadur	14
„ Fao	27	Leave Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSSORAH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain FORTOUNOFF, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 22nd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain WITT, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer LORNE (classed 100 A 1, at Lloyds) 1,614 Tons, Captain BUCHES, will sail on or about the 10th proximo. This Vessel has excellent Passenger accommodation. The following are the rates of Passage Money, without Wines or Spirits :—

For Liverpool	£45
For Suez	£25

Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

21st March 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	72	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st MAY 1872.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st JUNE 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Barque KINGDOM OF FIFE, from London, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th March 1872.

NOW READY, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & CO.'S,

THE PERFECT MAN.

BY CAPTAIN W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF," HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON," WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE," VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain A. PARISH, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New-York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.) Captain W. SOAMES, will be despatched to CHINA on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at noon, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OOMRAOTEE JELA COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Jatha of Bhoja Malla at Colaba, by order of Hadjee Curreem Jaun Mahomed, on account and risk of Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co.—

41 Bales of Oomraotee Jela Cotton.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

An invoice of single and double Iron Bedsteads and Children's ditto, assorted Parrot Cages, Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs, Picnic baskets of sizes, Garden Chairs and Seats (painted), large size Pictures in gilt frames, and Oil Paintings of assorted subjects, and various other articles of Sundries.

On account of the concerned—

Ex. s.s. Virago.

60 Packages Bass' Beer in pints and quarts, damaged by salt water.

On account of whom it may concern—

An invoice of 130 cases Superior Wines, shipped by the well known firm of Messrs. Stein Bros., consisting of Tacquison, Carte Blanche, Sillery dry Cabinet, Vin Imperials, Stein Bros., Carte Blanche and Noire, Count Bismarck, Fleur de Sillery, Sparkling Hock, Burgundy, Still Hock, Hockheimer, Rudesheimer, and Johannisberg in quarts and pints.

AT 1 P.M.

(The property of Government)

One handsome High Caste Grey Arab Horse.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COFFEE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mandvee Bunder, in the house of Mr. Kessowji e Naik, by order and in the Warehouse of Khetsy Khimjee, and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Messrs. R. B. Hobbs & Co.—

151 Cwts. Coffee.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ELKINGTON'S BEST ELECTRO PLATED WARE, ENGLISH MADE FURNITURE, A VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES, A FIRST RATE FULL SIZED MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE IN SPLENDID CONDITION BY BROADWOOD, HARMONIUM, A SEWING MACHINE BY WHEELER AND WILSON, A GOOD YOUNG SADDLE HORSE, &c., &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Messrs J. Hudson Watson & Co. to submit to Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 noon, at the ground floor of the Esplanade Hotel, with a view to converting the space into Merchants' Offices and Barristers' Chambers, their following surplus stock-in-trade :—

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

Beef and Mutton prepared in every form, veal, sausages, soup and vegetable of every description, fishes of every description and prepared in every form. Assorted tart fruits, assorted jelly in quarts, assorted syrup, fruits in brandy, assorted meat, essences, preserved fruits, assorted jams and jellies by Barnes, French capers, assorted sauces, vinegar, raisins, tobacco of every description, arrowroot, assorted pickles by Barnes and Crosse and Blackwell, assorted spices, cocoa and chocolate by different manufacturers, biscuits of every description, cornflour, tapioca, assorted essences, and other stores of innumerable description.

PLATED WARE.

Muffineers in boxes complete, bucket pattern salt cellars with spoons and of various patterns in boxes, breakfast cruets with egg cups and muffin plate, toast racks some with egg cup, egg boilers, knife rests, beer mugs, spoon racks, cigar boxes, ivory and mother o' pearl handle pickle forks, large and small wine labels, &c., &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Large and small inkstands with glass bottles, glass, bronze and brass inkstands, brass letter scales with 2 sets of weight, wooden pencils of assorted coloured lead, date racks, boxes of Beziques for 2, 3, and 4, pocket cigar cases, meerschaum pipes, glass and bronze paper weights, leather writing desks, cigar holders, measuring tapes, game boxes, pocket filters, letter clips, backgammon boards with chessmen, toilet scent boxes, perfume boxes, fancy table mats, ladies' companions, paper knives, playing cards, English tiffin baskets, japanned tent lamps, glass salt cellars of assorted colours, glass plates of assorted colours, bottle tops and bottoms, cypher bottle or sodawater machine and a variety of other fancy articles.

ENGLISH MADE FURNITURE.

Square and round tables with marble slabs, American folding and without arm chairs, tin bathing tubs and foot baths, 2 and 3 light hanging gas lamps, roofing and plate glasses, tin dish covers and coffee pots, fancy gilded boxes for tea, coffee and sugar, shelves, show cases, mahogany almirahs with dressing glasses, pier tables, dinner and breakfast services, &c. &c.

A first-rate full sized mahogany grand pianoforte in splendid condition, and tuned by John Broadwood and Sons, a harmonium [illegible] condition, a sewing machine in good order by Wheeler and Wilson, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M. PRECISELY.

A [illegible] young saddle horse, a splendid mover.

Catalogues with full particulars will be published and the property will be exposed to view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few tins of 2½ and 4½ lb. tins fresh Australian butter, guaranteed to be of very best quality. Price Rs. 18 and Rs. 27 per doz.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The BUSINESS heretofore carried on between the UNDERSIGNED, in Partnership, as EXCHANGE BROKERS, under the name of BROMLEY and BEST, has been by mutual consent DISSOLVED from THIS DATE.

THOMAS BROMLEY.
WILLIAM J. BEST.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

BOMBAY BRANCH EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of this Branch will be HELD at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at half-past five o'clock, when a Paper "On the necessity of increased action on the part of the Bombay Branch" will be read by GEORGE ATKINSON, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law. The Public are invited to be present.

B. M. WAGLE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, MANOCKJEE EDULJEE, surviving Partner of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Muncherjee, who was the sole Successor to the late Mr. James Barron in the business of repairing Watches, Clocks and Chronometers, and the Undersigned, PIROZSHAW RUTTONJEE, Assistant to the firm of Jamsetjee Muncherjee, beg to inform the Public that from the 1st of March 1872, they, in partnership together, have commenced to carry the business of repairing and mending Watches, Clocks and Chronometers in the same premises in Meadow Street, on their own account, under name or style of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE.

The Undersigned possess TESTIMONIALS from European gentlemen testifying to the knowledge and experience they have in the art of repairing, cleaning, and mending Watches, Clocks, and Chronometers, and thanking the Public for the patronage and support they accorded to the firm of Jamsetjee Muncherjee for many years, they solicit a continuance of the same, and assure their Customers and Friends that they would strive to deserve such patronage.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.
PIROZSHAW RUTTONJEE.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN FEMALE to accompany a SICK LADY and CHILD to England, via Canal, this month. Free Passage given in exchange for her services. Apply with references to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT (With Despatch).

THE Ship MINDORA, 971 Registered Tons. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MARCH 1872.

	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72				176618 6 0
Rates	16,03,399	220472 0 7	32,809 0 0	253281 0 7
Duties—Town	4,33,695	134683 15 9	3,600 6 3	138284 6 0
Do. Tobacco	1,25,000	[illegible]	1,360 0 0	[illegible]
Do. Liquor	1,25,000	35,770 4 0	......	35,770 4 0
Conveyances	8,991	1,790 8 0	......	1,790 8 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,52,000	35,683 1 0	2,179 0 0	37,862 1 0
Market Fees	2,02,000	44,162 4 1	1,508 14 3	45,671 2 4
Halalcore Cess	2,14,756	10,426 4 5	474 5 2	10,900 9 7
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0 0	......	12,00 0 0
Workshops	......	10,0[illegible] 13 6	......	10,2[illegible] 13 6
Debt	15,00,000	1500000 0 0	......	15,0000 0 0
Deposits	......	42,135 1 11	30,000 0 0	72,135 1 11
Advances	......	18,933 10 4	88 12 0	19,022 6 4
Miscel.—Fines	15,500	1,188 1 3	......	1,188 1 3
Do. Receipts	19,000	10,434 4 9	10 0 0	10,444 4 9
Do. Fees	55,386	15,008 13 11	289 7 1	15,298 5 0
Do. Savings	......	523 0 5	......	523 0 5
Last Yr's Assets	......	9,794 1 11	......	9,794 1 11
Total Rs.	45,66,729	2137506 5 10	72,259 12 9	2209766 8 7
Grand Total Rs.	......	......		2386384 1 7
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Superintendence	1,34,956	27,861 11 4	......	27,861 11 4
Assessment	55,5[illegible]	15,106 15 6	......	15,106 15 6
Collection Dept.	56,293	14,943 11 1	88 10 0	15,032 8 1
Police Account	3,54,804	86,845 13 1	......	86,845 13 1
Health Dept.	7,84,728	178100 0 3	650 0 0	178750 0 3
Public Works—				
Establishment	36,780	19 261 12 10	......	19,261 12 10
Lighting	2,71,566	62,332 1 9	......	62,332 1 9
Watering	3,20,000	41,229 8 11	......	41,229 8 11
Repairs, Roads		49,0[illegible]5 1 0		49,085 1 0
Do. Buildings	14,000	163 1 6	......	163 1 6
Impt. of Streets	50,000	12 0	......	0 12 0
Water Works	75,604	4 915 0 4	......	4,915 0 4
Drainage	2,75,824	3,972 11 1	......	3,972 11 1
Vic. Gardens	3,000			
Workshops	......	15,177 14 0	......	15,177 14 0
Debt	6,02,13[illegible]	168948 12 3	......	168948 12 3
Education	8,500	1,385 7 0	......	1,385 7 0
Deposits	......	25 156 13 11	2,500 0 0	27,656 13 11
Advances	......	16,500 5 7	149 6 8	16,649 12 3
Plant & Stores	15,07[illegible]	690 14 6	......	69[illegible] 14 6
Miscellaneous	10,442	9,889 8 0	......	9,889 8 0
Last Year's Liabilities	......	1302122 6 4	59,202 4 3	1361324 10 7
Total Rs.	30,72,379	2043690 9 3	62,590 4 11	2 06280 14 2
Balance on 30th March 1872				280103 10 5
Grand Total Rs.				2386384 8 7

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. T. C. HOPE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell		at Rs. 25	per Dozen.
Do. Carbonell & Co.		„ 30	„
Do. J. Sandback & Son's		„ 24	„
Do. Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's		„ 24	„
Do. M. P. Guimareus & Son's		„ 20	„
Do. do. old pale dry		„ 28	„
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts.	„ 21	„
Do. do. do.	Qts.	„ 42	„
Do. do. Magnums		„ 82	„
Do. Arthur H. Browning's	Qts.	„ 30	„
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior	Qts.	„ 24	„
Do. Boutellean & Co. 3 Daggers		„ 16	„
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien		„ 13	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

SPECIAL STOCK FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

SOLICIT commands in the several Departments of their Establishment, which offers a large and Choice Stock, regularly supplied by Mail Steamers.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MEET WITH IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pure India Gauze Merino	half doz.	19 0	24 0
Super „ „		24 0	27 0
Best Silk and Merino		30 0	35 0
Summer Merino, thicker substance		24 0	27 0

SUPERIOR COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Gent's Fine Cotton	per doz.	11 0	12 8
„ Fancy Colours		12 8	14 0
„ Fancy Stripes		16 8	18 8
„ Striped Balbriggan		18 0	20 0
„ Lisle Thread		21 0	24 0

PURE MERINO SOCKS, SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Plain Colours		15 8	17 8
Fine „ Ribbed		16 8	18 8
Super neat Stripes		18 0	20 0
Superfine "Very Thin"		20 0	23 0
Knickerbockers { Fine	per pair	4 12	5 8
for Sportsmen { Super	per pair	5 12	6 8
Bathing Drawers		2 0	2 4

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Half Dozen.	
Oxford Cloth, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, the best-made, neat patterns, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Flannel—Pure Wove—Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, best quality, neat designs	67 0	75 0
Best French Printed, Collar attached	28 0	31 0
Printed Cambric, Collar attached, a useful shirt	22 8	25 0
Fine Long Cloth Cambric Front, &c.	22 8	25 0
Best „ Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	28 0	31 0
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts, &c.	7 8	8 8

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

Three Fold Shapes. { New Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket. West End, Shakespere (Military New Mess Collars }	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, Cambric Tie attached	6 8	7 8

SUPERIOR BRACES.

Berlin, Leather, Patent Webb	2 0	2 4
Indiarubber with Doe Ends	2 6	2 12
French (very Light)	1 12	2 0

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Washed and Hem'd, per Doz. } Cash, Rs. 5 0 10 8 12 8	14 0	16 8
Credit, „ 6 0 12 0 14 0	15 8	18 0
French Hem'd Stitched Colored Borders	25 0	28 0

NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

Jules Favre, Ollivier, Royal, Promenade.	Small Sailors Knott	1 12 to 2 12	2 0 to 3 2
Duke, Stroller, Peer, Conqueror, H. R. H.	Large Knott each	2 0 2 12	2 4 3 2
Dress Ties		0 8	0 10
Made Bow		0 14	1 0
Tom Thum Ties		0 14	1 0
Eglington, Black or Colored		1 0	1 2
Washing Silk Scarfs		1 12	2 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

Front Studs,	14-Carat Gold on Ivory, each article Warranted.	3 8	4 0
Collar Studs,		1 8	1 12
Solitaires.		4 8	5 0

COLLAR STUDS, FRONT STUDS, SLEEVES LINKS, SOLITAIRES, IN 15 AND 18 CARAT GOLD.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Damask Napkins	doz.	10 8	12 8
Damask Cloths	each	16 8	18 8
Large Size	each	23 0	25 0
Honey Comb Towels	doz.	11 8	13 0
Bath Towels	doz.	20 0	22 8

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	inch.		
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with strong Lock, Iron Ribs. The correct Cabin Height	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 31 0
LADIES—Light and Strong, with Tray, folding Millinery Division, and Upper Dress Compartment	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
RAIL PORTMANTEAUS, To fit under Seat, wide and Flat, with Shirt Case, Pocket for paper &c., a Very Serviceable Article	22 24 26	22 0 23 8 25 0	25 0 26 0 28 8
SOLID LEATHER—Trunk Portmanteaus, turned Edges, Copper Rivited, with Best Brass Lever Lock and Pair of Strong Straps	24 26 30	52 0 58 0 68 0	58 0 64 0 75 0
SOILED LINEN BAGS, Strong Canvas, fitted with a good Lock Frame		4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
CASH, and COURIER BAGS, made of Morocco Leather or Canvas, with patent Spring Lock		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Connecting Handles		2 0	2 4
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Best Seasoned Birchwood, with strong Steel Screws		9 8 11 8	10 8 13 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 4
RUGS { Pure Alpaca, Light and Soft		12 8	14 0
RUGS { Large Size		16 8	18 8
SCOTCH MAUDS		16 8	18 8

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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICES.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE BOYS' SCHOOL,
ON TUESDAY, 2ND APRIL 1872.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Piano Solo	Overture to "Il Nozze de Figaro"	Mozart.
Song	"There is a Flower that Bloometh"	Wallace.
Song	"Love's Request"	Reichardt.
Reading	"Miscellaneous"	—
Song	"Shall I, wasting in despair"	Barker.
Song	"The Maiden and her Linnet"	Montgomery.
Duett	"Gently sighs the Breeze"	Glover.
Piano Solo	"From 'Il Trovatore'"	Verdi.
Song	"The Storm"	Hullah.
Comic Song		

PART II.

Duett, Flute and Piano	"Les Francaises"	Chaulieu.
Song	"You and I"	Claribel.
Song	"I love the Merry Sunshine"	Glover.
Song	"The Brook"	Dolores.
Reading	"It's a Fact"	—
Song	"Rest to the Rover"	Barnett.
Song	"When we went a Gleaning"	Gabriel.
Piano Solo	"Home, Sweet Home"	B. Richards.
Song	"Good night, Beloved"	Balfe.
Flute Solo	"The Nightingale and the Cuckoo"	Kroger.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Concert to commence at 8-30 P.M. precisely.

There is no charge for admission, but a Collection will be made BETWEEN THE PARTS *in aid of the Institution.*

Seats reserved on written application to the Honorary Secretary at the Institution.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of April 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts has furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter and of the months of October and November 1872, and that they are on the table.

2. Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 1193, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him to the Collector of Tanna on the subject of the acquisition of land for the Toolsee Scheme.

3. Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 1261, stating that the resolution of the Bench passed on the 12th instant, embodying a different scheme, is under the consideration of Government, which, if approved by them, the Collector of Tanna will be ordered to acquire land for that purpose.

4. Government Resolution on the subject of the Railway approach to Colaba.

5. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1330, on the same subject.

6. Memo. of the Municipal Commissioner forwarding Government Resolution No. 1189, asking the Inspector General to relieve Dr. Hewlett of his duties in connection with the Contagious Diseases Act.

7. Letter from Government, No. 1267, on the subject of the grant for 1872 to the Contagious Diseases Act, the lease of the Lock Hospital and the discontinuance of the connection of all Municipal offices with the working of the said Act.

8. Letter from Mr. J. M. Maclean, dated 2nd March, resigning his place on the Finance Committee.

9. Memos from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding letters from Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., dated 14th March, from Messrs. Lawrence & Co., dated 19th March, from Mr. H. Gore, dated 25th March, and from Mr. Vandrawandass Purshotumdass, dated 27th March, regarding the laying of Tramways in Bombay.

10. Memo. from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding copy of telegram from Captain Tulloch on the subject of his water scheme report, and asking for an extension of leave for six months.

11. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1602, on the subject of the Sonapoor Drain, stating that plans and estimates are ready, and that the sewage will be discharged at Love Grove until any general system of drainage is matured.

12. Petition of Messrs. Norton & Co., requesting the Bench to remit in their case the duty levied on Beer, and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.

AFTER the disposal of the above business the following will be considered :—

Letter from Government No. 1130, forwarding a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, on the subject of the proposed reduction of the salary of the Police Commissioner.

Letter from Mr. J. Harrington to the Chairman of the Bench, asking the Justices to reconsider his claim for gratuity.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner No. 1932, forwarding a letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, submitting claims on behalf of the Catholic community in respect of the building of a new Mortuary Chapel at Sewree.

Letter from Government No. 1379, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by Government on the subject of the Toolsee scheme, and letter No. 1417, forwarding copy of the report of the Hon'ble Col. Kennedy referred to in the said resolution.

Letter from Messrs. Nicol & Co., dated 27th March, forwarding copy of a telegram from Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co. on the subject of Capt. Tulloch's report.

Memo. from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution No. 1398, regarding the disposal by Dr. Gray of the money due to Mr. Tellyer, now an insane but formerly Head Gardener of the Victoria Gardens.

Letter from Government No. 1434 on the subject of the audit of the Municipal Accounts by the Accountant General.

Petition of Mr. Coen, dated 26th March, submitting his claim for the balance of his salary for the month of April 1871, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.

Letter from Government No. 1472, stating that *all* expenses of every description in connexion with the acquisition of land for the Toolsee scheme are to be borne by the Municipality and not by Government.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st March 1872.

NOTICE.—Probate of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of PRINCE GRANT, late of Bombay, Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, deceased, having been granted to CHARLES LAKE and SAMUEL HODGERT, Executors of the said WILL, all persons indebted to, or holding property, or having claims against the Estate of the said Prince Grant, are hereby required to communicate with, and pay their debts to, the said Executors without delay.—Dated this 27th day of March 1872.

CHARLES LAKE,
SAMUEL HODGERT,
Executors to the Will of the late Prince Grant.

N.B.—The business continues to be carried on as usual, until further notice, at 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Messrs. GEORGE NICOLL & Co. having LOST several LETTERS transmitted by Post to their Address from Up-country containing MONEY ORDERS and CHEQUES, respectfully request their Constituents in the Mofussil to repeat their Orders should they not receive a reply in a reasonable time, as other Letters may have also miscarried.

30, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th March 1872.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—I hereby give NOTICE, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK will be HELD within the Premises of the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of considering and determining what steps should be taken for the FINAL WINDING UP of the BANK.

W. RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have the honour to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency, under a local Board of Directors, whose names will shortly be published.

This Company grants Bonds guaranteeing the Fidelity of Persons filling situations of Trust in Government Offices, Municipalities, Railway and other Companies.

Also insuring Compensation for Personal Injury or for Death arising from Accidents.

Full particulars may be obtained at our Office.

14th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April 1872, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Extraordinary Resolution passed at the General Meeting held THIS DAY, viz.—

"That all the books and Accounts, Documents and Papers, of, or belonging to, the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., of Bombay, Merchants."

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

REQUIRED, for the PASSAGE to ENGLAND, a well qualified STEWARDESS for a Steamer. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,

REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily plated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of Ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.

The above articles WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

JOONAS TYAB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR,
SHIRT MAKER,
HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete, and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Colored Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful soft and absorbing material Oxford Cloth, likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt cricketting Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Mauds, Leather Straps, &c., &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB,

11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS and FRIENDS of the above Institution will be HELD in the Boys' School of the Institution on THURSDAY, the 4th April, at 5 P.M.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY in the Chair.

The Honourable the Chief Justice Sir M. R. Westropp, T. C. Hope, Esq., the Honourable Mr. Justice Gibbs, the Rev. the Acting Archdeacon, and other gentlemen are also expected to address the Meeting.

During the Proceedings Prizes will be distributed to the Children of the Schools by the Right Rev. Chairman and LADY WESTROPP.

All interested in this charitable Institution are earnestly invited to attend. Immediately after the Meeting a THANKSGIVING SERVICE will be held in Holy Trinity Church.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay has kindly consented to preach in the Cathedral on behalf of the funds of the Institution on the evening of Sunday next, the 7th instant.

TUDOR TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Indo-British Institution.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES to 22, APOLLO STREET.

THOMAS STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms

Bombay, 2nd January 1872

CHLORALUM, THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have the pleasure of drawing the attention of Steam Ship Companies, Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels generally, to the following :—

THE CHLORALUM COMPANY have just received official notification from the Board of Trade that it has been decided to substitute CHLORALUM for the Solution of Chloride of Zinc at present included in the Scale of Medical Stores published by the Board in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1861.

Chloralum can now be obtained in any quantity from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., or of R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., who will supply copies of the Chloralum Review and various Notices in THE LONDON JOURNALS on application.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.
BY CAPTAIN W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

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THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
MEADOW STREET,

MOST respectfully tender their very best thanks to all their sincere supporters and well wishers for their kind patronage, trusting to merit the continuance of the same. They further beg to urge the necessity of all Upcountry Orders being accompanied with a remittance or a reference for payment to ensure their prompt attention.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	80 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—SIMLA.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons, being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of WILLIAM MENNIE, late of the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, Engineer, deceased, who died intestate on the Tenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, on board the P. and O. s.s. "MALTA," on his way to England, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose personal ESTATE and EFFECTS (with Letters of Administration of the Estate of the said deceased issued to CATHERINE FRANCES MENNIE, the Relict, out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the Twenty-third day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JOHN HALLEN ABBOTT, Resident District Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of Bombay, one of the constituted Attorneys of the said Catherine Frances Mennie, are required, on or before the First day of May 1872, to send to the said Administrator, at Byculla Villa, Bombay, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Catherine Frances Mennie, as such Administratrix, as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 25th day of March 1872.

THACKER & CHALK,
Applicant's Proctors.

Just to hand,

A SINGLE BARREL, BREACH LOADING, CENTRAL FIRE,

EXPRESS RIFLE,

BY WESTLY RICHARD.

Accompanied by a case, a complete set of tools, bullet mould, 250 cartridge cases, 250 wrapped lubricated bullets, 1,000 felt wads, 1,000 wrapping papers, 2,000 plain wads, 1,000 caps.

PRICE Rs. 350—LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

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EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To Public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

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Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)

FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature : *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature : *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF
PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

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PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
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Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
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Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality,
Price Lists forwarded on application to

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"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)
CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.
UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, DRY CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE, guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality.
Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 42 per 2 Dozen Pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th March 1872.

FOR SALE, A. ALBRECHT'S CHATEAU D'AY CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, Rs. 30; Pints, Rs. 16.

This Wine is of really fine quality, and is the cheapest in this market.

FROM THOMAS DUNKIN AND SON, BORDEAUX,
ST. ESTEPHE—A good Breakfast Claret, at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozen Rs. 10 per dozen.
HAUT SAUTERNE—A favourite Wine, at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozen Rs. 10 per dozen.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1872.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE, Unsurpassed for Delicacy of Aroma, Excellent Tonic Properties, and Keeping Qualities.

BREWERIES : EDINBURGH.
LONDON OFFICES : BELVEDERE ROAD, S.E.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, from 1st April 1872, an UPPER STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

FOR SALE.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE, by W. W. GREENER, Birmingham.

1 Double-barrel Rifle, 16 bore, specially made for the late Captain Forsyth,	No. 11094	Rs. 500
1 ditto ditto ditto	„ 9780	412
1 ditto 577 for Snider Ammunition	„ 9436	300
1 ditto ditto ditto	„ 1484	250
1 ditto Gun 12 bore	„ 11267	200
Sporting Henry-Martini Rifles, each		165
Sporting Sniders, with improved breech-bolt, at Rs. 85, 95 & 105		

Ammunition suitable for the above.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—Greener's Work on Breech-Loaders, Rs. 4-8, by Post Rs. 5.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the CELEBRATED DUMLOT TEAS, which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea grown in India :—

	Cash.	Credit.
Pekoe Souchong, in 1 & 2 lbs. Packets, and 5 & 10 lbs. Boxes	Rs. 2-0	Rs. 2-4
Pekoe Mixture, in 1-2 lbs. Packets, and 5 lbs. Boxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb Packets	[illegible]	[illegible]

The well known and much appreciated KOUSANIE COMPANY'S TEAS always on hand—

	Cash.	Credit.
Kousanie Souchong	Rs. 2-0	Rs. 2-4
Kousanie Mixture	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kousanie Pekoe and Orange Pekoe	[illegible]	[illegible]

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards of any of the above Teas are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Merchants and Agents.

11, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1872.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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North-Western Dak Company.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for shares and Government Paper active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	205
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	95
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-4
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	283
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8-6 to 16-9
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112¼
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	102 to 102½
Four per cent	99¾ to 99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate	110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1872	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	58

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 30th March compared with the statement issued on 23rd March :—

LIABILITIES.	23rd March.	30th March.
Proprietors Capital :— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, Invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	430,13,860	412,64,374
Do. do. do. at Branches	20,22,114	23,63,623
Other Deposits	134,63,805	129,52,567
Post Bills	38 153	38,153
Cash Credits, undrawn	16,92,026	16,76,054
Rs.	667,29,958	667,97,771
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	48,60,693	48,97,143
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	71,49,471	72,60,687
Loans, on Security of do do.	32,35,640	3,481,489
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,280	6,280
Bills Discounted	143,60,837	14,842,068
Stamps	6,922	6,870
Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,92,998 Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,37,998	4,37,998
Bullion	19,85,096	19,56,416
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,98,563	5,21,651
Cash and Currency Notes	342,88,458	333,78,172
Rs.	667,29,958	667,97,771

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST APRIL.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£1 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£2 5s 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Commodore, (s)	Morrison	Genoa, March, 1.
	Cella (s)	Geffery	Liverpool, Feb. 16.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Arabia (s)	Caboura	Genoa, &c.
	Surat (s)	Baker	Aden and Suez.
	Como (s)	Soulsly	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer John Middleton, to Liverpool.
Steamer Thomas Wilson, to Liverpool.
Steamer Aurora, to Trieste, Venice, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS —1ST APRIL.

FROM LONDON.

British Flag, 48 cases oilmanstores, 3 cases cheese, and 2 cases bacon, Wallace & Co. ; 105 casks pale ale, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody ; 10 barrels orange bitters, 10 barrels ginger brandy, and 26 barrels porter, Hormusjee's Pestonjee Sons; 25 cases claret and 25 cases brandy, Richard Martin & Co. ; 100 casks cement, Bussonally Cassomjee.

Lorne, s, 35 casks beer, Ruttonshaw Ardesheer ; 50 casks pale ale, Merwanjee & Co.

Isabella Croom, 400 barrels cement, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 100 casks cement, Henry Rogers ; 50 drums kerosine oil, Tyebally Abdoolally and Co. ; 37 casks pale ale, Richard Martin and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 125 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer's Sons.

Arabia, s, 100 cases medoc, Treacher and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 60 boxes claret, Ralli Brothers ; 65 cases brandy, Manockjee Jamsetjee ; 150 cases curacao, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Patrick, 100 bales cotton, Ramcrushna Ragoonath ; 6 bags gums, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. ; 27 cases aloes, Nunsook Moojee.

Augusta, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

John Middleton (s), 255 bags galls, Megjee Jeewan.

Prince Leopold, 41 bundles hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 250 bales cotton, Remington & Co. ; 50 bales wool, Ghella Nensey.

Knight Commander, 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Westminster, 66 bales cotton, Balmookun Poorunmull ; 34 bales cotton, Nathoomull Goverdhundass.

Astarte, 52 bales coir yarn, Vithul, Kuked ; 200 bales coir yarn, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 100 bales cotton, Volkar Brothers.

Thunderbolt, 230 bales cotton, Ramcrushna Ragunath.

Como (s), 35 bales wool, Damoder Mulhardass ; 124 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co. ; 1,800 bundles coir yarn, Namcund Vussonjee ; 30 bales cotton, S. V. Mapree ; 45, bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha ; 32 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co. ; 4 bales wool, Arjun Premjee.

South Tyne, s, 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co. ; 62 bales cotton, Hurruckchund Shobagchund ; 50 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund ; 50 bales wool, Narrondass Runsordass ; 200 bales cotton, Manorbhoy Luckmedass ; 298 bales cotton, Remington and Co. ; 406 bales cotton, Toolseedass Nurseydass ; 30 bales cotton, Gunputrow Vussonjee ; 26 bales cotton Runchordjee Jaichund ; 100 bales cotton, Cumroodin Samjee ; 60 bales wool, Parsotum Megjee ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, King and Co. ; 15 bales cotton, Cursetjee Furdoonjee ; 100 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co. ; 3 cases shawls, Myadass Ramchunder ; 35 bales wool, Nursey Vitul ; 125 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Carthago Nova, s, 2,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

Lorne, s, 175 casks cocoanut oil Dhurmsey Canjee.

Cassius, s, 1,500 bundles coir yarn, Hurricesandas Davidass ; 300 bales hemp, Moolje Heerjee.

Thomas Wilson, s, 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee ; 257 bags salt petre, Mooljee Hurriram.

FOR LONDON.

Kathleen Mary, s, 49 bundles hides, Neneeebhoy Gangjee ; 29 bales hides, S. Tebjee and Co. ; 80 bundles horns, Megjee Jeevan ; 22 bales hides, Laduck Datoo ; 23 cases hides, Ramoobhoy Mahomed ; 39 bales hides, A. Moosa ; 10 bales hides and skins, Chand Mahomed Aly Hamrod Mydin and Co. ; 66 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co. ; 3 bales hides, Seer Mahomed Futteymohomed ; 4 cases sandalwood oil, Rehelmoobhoy Mahomed ; 7 bales hides, Rusoolbhoy Mahomedboy ; 30 bales hides, Alladinbhoy Peerbhoy ; 4 bales skins, H. F. Soares ; 320 bundles galls, Currimbhoy Vorsey ; 40 packages horns Hassop Noormoomed.

Mirzapore, s, 75 bales hides, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore, s, 25 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

Tim Whiffler, 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co. ; 4 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.

Aurora, s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Camperdown, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR ADESSA.

Mirzapore, s, 25 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mirzapore, s, 18 bales hemp, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mirzapore, s, 500 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co. ; 25 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co. ; 40 bales cotton, Knoop & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Aurora, s, 200 bales cotton, Aisen, Riebe & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Kunsler, Preiswerck & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Aurora, s, 300 bags coffee, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Mirzapore, s, 177 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan (s), 3 cases fishmaws, and 117 bundles sharkfins, Fazul Mamod Dama ; 14 bundles fishmaws, and 44 bundles sharkfins, Hassobhoy Goolam Hussein and Co. ; 8 cases steel, H. Clason & Co. ; 100 bales white twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co. ; 47 bales cotton Dewjeebhoy Goolamhussein & Co. ; 20 chests M. opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 14 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy ; 1 box real pearls, Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 25 bales Noodin and Co. ; 25 bales white twist, Chimnram Jusraz.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan, s, 18 chests M. opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

		Rs. a. p.
250 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs.	4 12 0
250 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
500 „ „ Madapollams	32 „ 24 „ 3 lbs.	2 3½ 0
5,000 „ „ Mulls (G. E.)	45 „ 20 „	2 7½ 0

COTTON.

100 candies	New Dhollera (without selection)	Rs. 225
75 „	„ Verawul (ready)	„ 220
25 „	„ Akote „	„ 268½
25 „	„ Mowa „	„ 258½
125 „	„ Sawginnd Dharwar (5 May)	„ 280
50 „	„ Barsee (ready)	„ 261
50 „	„ Faizpore „	„ 263
100 „	„ Dhollerah (28th May)	„ 257
50 „	„ Akote (ready)	„ 263
50 „	„ Oomrawuttee „	„ 261½
50 „	„ „ „	„ 261½
50 „	„ Cutch „	„ 253
50 „	„ Akote „	„ 257
25 „	„ Vingorla „	„ 220
100 „	„ Dhollera „	„ 269
25 „	„ Vingorla „	„ 225
50 „	„ Dhollera „	„ 258
300 „	„ „ (10th May)	„ 250
50 „	„ „ (15 days)	„ 216
50 „	„ Akote (full pressed)	„ 270
25 „	„ Veerumgaum (ready)	„ 257-58

YARNS.

30 bales Coloured	Nos. 30/60	Rs. 14¼
35 „ „	„ 30/50	„ 14¾
9 „ T. Red	„ 30/60	„ 21 3/8
25 „ „	„ 30/60	„ 20¼

METAL.

50 cwts. Yellow Metal Brazier	Rs. 40
100 boxes Tin Plates	„ 15¼

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Becke, Captain, 21st N. I., on duty, from Bencote.
Faught, Staff Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from Morar.
Elliot, Lieutenant, 1st Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Collison, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on medical certificate, from Moradabad.
Hopkins, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Shaw, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Hingolee.
Lamb, Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.
Scott, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 1.

Chapman, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Keer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Poulton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Harrison, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Harpur, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on medical certificate, to England.
Lydiard, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Whitehill, Colonel, 23rd N. L. I., on furlough, to England.
Eyre, Captain, Royal Artillery, on furlough, to England.
Fraser, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Browne, Lieutenant, 20th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Willan, Lieutenant 4th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Turnbull, Surgeon Major, 27th Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Lees, Lieutenant-Colonel, late 42nd Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Stubbs, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Farquhar, Captain, Stud Department, on furlough, to England.
Fagan, Captain, 2nd, Light Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Hare, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Scott, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Sampson, Captain, 9th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Browne, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Army, on furlough, to England.
Erskine, Captain, 1st Lancers, on medical certificate, to England.
Palin, Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th N. I., on furlough, to England.
Hore, Captain, 39th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Hopkins, Surgeon, Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Collison, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on leave, to England.
Price, Major, P. W. Department, Madras, on duty, to Nagpoor.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 30th March 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

3rd Hussars—Surg. Hepworth and Capt. Barrett, for 60 days, from the 9th April 1872, on privilege leave.

Royal Artillery—Capt. Candy, for 60 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 20th March 1872.

The undermentioned officers are reported, by the board of examiners at Fort William, to have passed, on the 4th March 1872, the tests specified agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864 :—

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lt. S. Murray, No. 2 Bat. 13th Brig. R. A. ; Lt. J. Reid, 1st Batn. 14th Foot; and Qr.-Mr. C. Lenton, 62nd Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

20th Hussars—Qr.-Mr. G. Masters, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

R. H. A.—2nd Capt. and Bt. Major D. MacFarlan (Adjt. F Brig.), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt. (local Capt.) H. G. Willis (F Baty. F Brig.), from the 4th March to the 3rd April to proceed to Bombay to appear before a medical board.

Qr.-Mr. T. Briggs (F Brig.) for one month, from date of departure from Umballa, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot (1st Bat.).—Capt. and Pay-Mr. J. J. Bailey, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Lt. A. Innes, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

105th Foot—Capt. E. D. Way, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

107th Foot.—Lt. G. Christie, to Bombay, for one month, from the 2nd March, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt.-Col. B. G. VanderGucht (doing duty at Morar), from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., to Nynee Tal and Mussoorie on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Major D. S. Buist, (doing duty at Rawul Pindee), from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., to Murree and Cashmere, on private affairs.

Capt. E. H. E. Kauntze (1st Squad. Sub. 6th Ben. Cav.), from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., to Mussoorie, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Capt. G. N. Channer, (Qr-Mr. 2nd N. I.) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

Lt. W. T. Stuart, (Interpreter and Qr-Mr. Sappers and Miners) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving corps, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Genl. List, Inf.—Capt. R. Eardley-Wilmot, (Adjt. 14th Ben. Cav.) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

British Medical Staff—Staff Asst. Surg. A. M. S. Lithgow, M.D., (attached to the 36th Foot), to England, via Calcutta and Suez, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Invalid Batn.—Capt. C. R. Blair, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 23rd March 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer :—

R. A.—Major (Local) E. S. Beamish to be Lt.-Col., from the 13th Dec. 1871.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Dalhousie Depot—Staff Asst. Surg. J. Fleming, M.D., to the medical charge, vice Beath, who vacates, dated 8th March 1872.

1st N. I.—Capt. G. H. Grylls, Offg. Qr.-Mr., to be Qr.-Mr., dated 8th March 1872.

45th N. I.—Capt. C. L. Oodruffe, Offg. Qr.-Mr., to be Qr.-Mr., dated 8th March 1872.

Lt.-Col (Bt Col.) S. J. Hire, S C., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa, for general duty.

Capt. F. S. S. Brind, of the 1st. Batn. 17th Foot, Offg. Station Staff, Shillong, appointed a Brig Major on the Estabt, by G. G. O. No. 231 of 5th March 1872, is posted to the Eastern Frontier District.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Div. Order, dated the 8th March 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. H. H. Maclean to proceed to Umballa, and thence to Kussowlie, in medical charge of convalescents.

Rawulpindee Div. Order, dated the 11th March 1872, directing Asst. Surg J. Lloyd, M.D., to proceed to Rawulpindee, and assume medical charge of the 23rd Pioneers, on being relieved of the medical charge of the 19th Punjab N. I.

Presidency Dist. Order, dated the 20th Feb. 1872, attaching Capt. H. Wylie, Genl. List, Inf., recently returned from sick leave to Europe, to the 13th N. I., for duty.

Dated the 4th March 1872, directing Asst. Surg. J. Scanlan, M.D., 1st Batn. 14th Foot, to assume medical charge of the garrison cells Fort William, from the 1st March 1872.

Saugor Dist. Order, dated the 24th Feb. 1872, directing Capt. E. F. Angelo, 2nd Bat. 1st Foot, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl., Saugor dist., from the 26th Sept to the 24th Nov. 1871, inclusive.

Nowshera Station Order, dated the 23rd Nov. 1871, directing Asst Surg. A. B. Strahan to afford medical aid to the 5th Ben. Cavalry.

Chukrata Station Order, dated the 4th March 1872, appointing Lt. and Local Capt. and Adjt. R. B. M'Ewen, 92nd Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. A. C. Maxwell, with effect from the 4th March 1872.

Agra Station Order, dated the 8th March 1872, directing Asst. Surg. C. H. Y. Godwin, R. A., to assume medical charge of the Station Staff.

Dated the 8th March 1872 directing Surg. H. Sherlock, 65th Foot, to assume medical charge of the military prison, Agra.

Nowgong Station Order, dated the 11th March 1872, appointing Lt C. E. Gubbins. 106th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt E. Hay, 7th Ben. Cav. proceeding with his regiment.

11th Hussars.—Regtl. Order, dated the 1st March 1872, appointing Cornet (now Lt.) E. A. Young to act as Interpr. to the regiment, during the absence of Lt. L. G. Mundy at the School of Garrison Instruction, with effect from the 19th Feb 1872.

3rd Foot (1st Bat.)—Regtl. Order, dated the 1st Jany. 1872, appointing Capt. W. F. Kerr to perform the duties of Qr.-Mr., with effect from the 1st idem, vice Qr.-Mr. A Berry, proceeding to England, on medical certificate, no subaltern officer being available for the duty.

11th Foot (1st Bat).—Regtl. Order, dated the 5th March 1872, directing Capt. J. H. Bamfield to assume the duties of Paymr. from the 2nd March 1872, vice Major and Pay-mr. D. Simpson. proceeded on leave, on medical certificate.

25th Foot (2nd Batt.)—Regtl. Order, dated the 5th Feb. 1872, appointing Capt. J. I. Dobson to act as Interpr. during the absence of Lt. W. G. Thomas for garrison instruction at Umballa, with effect from the 10th Jany 1872, no qualified subaltern being available.

92nd Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 7th March 1872, appointing Lt C. W. H. Douglas to act temporarily as Interpr., vice Lt. R. F. Darvall, proceeding to England, with effect from the 1st Feb. 1872.

Sappers and Miners—Regtl. Order, dated the 28th Feb. 1872, appointing Lt. W. E. L. Moran, R. E. to officiate as Doing Duty Officer, with effect from the 16th Jany. 1872, in the room of Lt. W. North, Offg. Adjt., and vice Lt. J. H. Thurburn, who has proceeded on sick leave.

4th Ben. Cav.—Regtl. Order, dated the 4th March 1872, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure, on leave, of Major M. M. Prendergast, 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer :—

Major E. H. C. Simpson, 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer.

Capt. F. P. W. Freeman, 3rd Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer.

Capt. D. Adamson, 1st Squad. Sub., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer.

Lt. C. E. Harenc, 2nd Squad. Sub., to officiate as 1st Squad Subaltern.

11th Beng. Cav—Regtl. Order, dated the 10th March 1872, appointing Capt W. I. Rax, 3rd Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Capt. R. E. Bayle, on special duty at Delhi, viz., from the 6th Jan. to the 4th Feb. 1871, inclusive.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

21st Foot 1st Bat.—Capt. R. Cook, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

36th Foot.—Lt. F. L. Harford, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lt. and Adjt. W. A. Smail to Mussoree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Aug., on private affairs.

66th Foot—Qr.-Mr. T. G. Gilby, to England, from the 20th March to the 23rd Aug., on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lt.-Col. C. T. Montgomery (Comdt. 10th N. I.) for one week from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted to Lt.-Col. Montgomery by G. O. C. C. of the 28th ult. p. 93.]

Bt.-Col. C. F. Smith (doing duty at Lucknow) to Simla and hills north of Deyra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lt. Col. T. Pierce (Station Staff Officer, Moradabad) to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the (rules of 1868.)

Lt.-Col. H. J. Templer, (doing duty at Bareilly,) to Almorah and the Kumaon hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on urgent private affairs.

Bt. Lt.-Col. W. H. Hawes, (2nd in Comd and W O 9th N I), to Kangra and Kumaon districts, from the 16th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Major C. W. Brotherfurd (W. O. 33rd N. I.) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Capt. O. Barnes (2nd Squad. Officer 10th Ben. Cav.) to Cashmere and hills north of Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lt. J. L. Aberigh-Makay (Adjt. 8th Ben. Cav.) to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15 Oct., to study the native languages.

Lt A. W. Jamieson (2nd Wing Sub. 12th N. I.) to Simla and hills north of Deyra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct. on private affairs.

Ben. Inf Lt.-Col R W Elton (doing duty at Lucknow), to hills north of Deyra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs

Genl. List, Inf—Capt H S Anderson, (Qr.-Mr. 12th N I), Nainee Tal and hills north of Deyra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, March 28.)

Mr. S. C. Holbrow is appointed to officiate as Dist. Supt. of Police at Hissar.

Lt.-Col. E. N. Perkins, Dist. Supt. of Police, from Loodianah to Jhelam.

Mr. J. P. Warburton, Offg. Dist. Supt. of Police, from Karnal to Loodianah.

Mr. J. H. Herdon, Dist. Supt. of Police, from Hissar to Karnal.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Derah Ismail Khan Dist. Order, dated Camp Zam, 25th Feb. 1872, making the following temporary arrangements, consequent on the arrival of Asst. Surg. G. McBride Davis, M. D., appointed to the medical charge of the 6th Punjab Inf. :—

Asst. Surg. W. Flood Murray, M.B., relieved of the medical charge 6th Punjab Inf., will proceed to Derah Ismail Khan and take over medical charge of the 3rd Sikh Inf., vice Surg. C. P. Costello, 5th Punjab Cav., who is directed to join the Head-Qrs. of his regt.

Rajanpore Station Order, dated 16th Jan. 1872, granting 1st class Hospl. Asst. Mir Taj Ali, 4th Punjab Cav., an extension of leave of absence on urgent private affairs from 30th Nov 1871 to 7th Jan. 1872.

Col. R. Maclagan, R.E., having reported his return to Lahore from the furlough to Europe granted in G. O. Govt. of India, No. 97, dated 31st Jan. 1871, received over charge of the office of Chief Engr and Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., from Col. Alex. Taylor, C.B., R.E., on the 15th March 1872, in the afternoon.

Col. A. Taylor, C.B., R.E., Supt. Engr., on special duty, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 18th current.

Mr. W. H. Johnson, Asst. Engr, 1st grade, from the Derajat to the Rawalpindi Division.

Mr. S. F. Cox, Asst. Engr, 2nd grade, from the Rawalpindi Div. to the 3rd Circle, to officiate as Asst. to Suptg. Engr.

Mr. B. H. Tulloh, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, Peshawar Div. is allowed three months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 11th current.

Mr. G. H. Dupuis, Ex. Engr., 4th grade, is appointed to the charge of the Dehli and Ambalah Road Div., with effect from the 12th Feb 1872.

With reference to Govt. of India Notification in the Mily. Dept No. 253, dated the 13th March 1872, Lt.-Col. E. N. Sandilands of the Ben. S. C., Ex. Engr., 1st grade, Jalandhar Div., is allowed one month's preparatory leave on full pay, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay.

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MR. & MRS. SASSOON'S BALL.

THE BALL to be given by Mr. and Mrs. SASSOON to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and which was POSTPONED from the 15th February, will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 4th April.

Ladies and Gentlemen who received Invitations are kindly requested to accept this intimation.

Sans Souci, 19th March 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BARTLEMAN—March 26th, at Fairy Hall, Dum-Dum, the wife of Captain W. F. Bartleman, 10th Native Infantry, of a son.

BISHOP—March 23rd, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major F. F. R. Bishop, of a son.

BLAIR—March 25th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Blair, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

FITZJAMES—March 22nd, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Frank FitzJames, Executive Engineer P. W. D., of a daughter.

HILL—March 24th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain W. Hill, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

SMALLEY—March 24th, at Masulipatam, the wife of Captain H. Smalley, R.E., of a daughter.

TER VEEN—March 26th at 6, Chowringhee Lane, the wife of William Ter Veen, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NASH—SAUNDERS—March 21st, John Nash, Esq., youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sebastian Nash, formerly of the 4th Native Cavalry, to Mary Emma, eldest daughter of George Saunders, Esq., (deceased) Branch Pilot, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CHUCKERBUTTY—March 26th, at Calcutta, John Kemp Wilfred Goodeve, the infant son of Surgeon S. G. Chuckerbutty, aged 3 months and 22 days.

BROWN—March 27th, at Hastings, Calcutta, Paulina Melicent, the beloved wife of Mr. Hugh A. Brown, Postal Department, aged 43 years and 9 months.

PEACOCK—March 24th, at Gurdaspur, Edith Frances Christine, the beloved child of Edward B. Peacock, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

THOM—March 27th, at Umballa, of bronchitis the infant daughter of Brigadie Sergeant Major A. Thom, F. Brigade, R. H. A.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1872.

HERE in Bombay there is a Military Cantonment, the limits of which commence, we think, somewhere near the road-side Post Office at Colaba and terminate in the neighbourhood of the Light House, or perhaps at the Lunatic Asylum, and may probably include the latter building for the better securing of facilities too obvious to require especial mention. All the houses standing on this piece of ground, which belonged to private persons, were purchased by the State six or seven years ago, and an enormous sum of money (over twenty lakhs, we understand) was paid before Government held the fee simple of the entire property. The object with which the purchase was effected was that a military force might be located there ; houses were to be razed, barracks were to be built, a road constructed along the Eastern foreshore, and so on. All the most modern improvements as regards the comforts, and the sanitation of the cantonment were to be provided, and the grass was not allowed to grow under the feet of the executive officers of the Government, who had to set about with great earnestness to clear the ground, and to commence operations. But, alas ! for the uncertainty of human arrangements; the Military Department may devise, and the Public Works Department may offer to execute, but it was the Financial Department alone that could supply the means of progress which, however, it soon refused to supply. Suddenly the works at Colaba were stopped ; contracts were annulled (and damages probably paid for the convenience of abruptly breaking agreements) ; establishments were dismissed ; and the whole project collapsed for want of funds. The Government of India, having at that time discovered a deficit in the financial position of India, girded up its loins to meet the difficulty and danger at once, and boldly, and so Bombay lost its chance of a beautiful cantonment. All that remains to mark the enterprize, and to record the instability of Imperial conceptions, are the foundations of a few barracks, with plinths a few feet in height ; a complicated system of conservancy, which seems to relate neither to the Military nor to the Municipal authorities ; and a large quantity of house property which the Collector of Bombay has thrown on his hands to let to tenants if he can. In this solitary affair there are ample evidences of the penny-wise and pound foolish plan formerly adopted by the paramount Government ; and were it at present the subject of analysis and remarks, which it is not, even the imperfect information as regards the action of the administration, which is reluctantly accorded to the Press, would enable anyone who examined the whole case as it relates to the expensive visions of a Colaba cantonment to point a moral and adorn a tale.

But we can to-day only touch on the subject, merely to fix the idea on the fact that we have in our midst a military cantonment, subject to all the imperious regulations of a terrible set of laws contained in a Draconian edict called the "Separate General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army," under the possible operations of which small men in military authority are apparently justified in committing acts at which the angels weep. At any rate, the civilian tenants of the houses in the military cantonment of Colaba, such as it is, had better look to their tenure of occupancy. From a cyclone to covetousness of a neighbour's vineyard, any reason may be sufficient to bring about their abrupt and violent ejectment from their quasi-military quarters. Such a drama has been performed at the military station of Nusseerabad, where a civilian tenant of a bungalow in the cantonment was *vi et armis* turned out by being bodily carried and deposited on the public road outside the compound of the house ; and his wife and two infants—one of the latter two years and the other two months old—had to march out in the sun to the nearest vacant bungalow which was undergoing repairs at the time, and which was, as may be expected, entirely destitute of conveniences of any kind, the family eventually finding habitation in another vacant bungalow which was also in disrepair, almost dilapidated, and without conveniences.

Abstract the pith of the depositions sworn to before the Cantonment Magistrate, and what is to be found ? That a British officer, who had a choice of bungalows, fixed upon a particular house occupied by a civilian, and was determined to get possession of it. He and the satraps of his regiment held long and frequent councils as to how to get the coveted building, and under their advice, fortified by that extraordinary compilation of rules, the "Separate General Order of the Commander-in-Chief," before mentioned, this officer proceeded to storm the citadel. Evidently scorning to achieve vicariously a triumph, this gallant centurion personally headed a band of soldiers, and, with a military tact and ability, which it is impossible to suppose will not be recognized by an admiring public, he and his party waited until the civilian enemy was absent from his quarters, which was thus left to the custody of women, infants, and native servants, and *then surprised* and carried the position without difficulty. On the civilian being apprized of the assault, he hastened to his quarters, but only to find the soldiers tearing up the carpet and matting in the dining room, from which all the furniture usual thereto had been previously removed, and thrust into the drawing room by the attacking party under the superintendence and active direction of the gallant centurion himself. The civilian fired a signal of distress by means of a note to the Magistrate, who responded by sending an Inspector of Police, but he was speedily routed by the military, and was therefore of no service to arrest the work of despoliation which went on to 10 o'clock at night, and did not, up to that time, extend to much beyond the dining room. The soldiers were refreshed with liquor at the hands of the officers who led them, for it were well and seemly that, bearing and having borne the heat and burden of this terrific duty, the men should receive this attention from their superior officers, who moreover encouraged the men to smoke and do as they pleased, notwithstanding that the civilian protested against the indulgence on the score of there being ladies in that part of the house not yet invested and stormed by the soldiery. Under the direction of the officers, the men forcibly ejected all the servants who were placed by the civilians in the dining room, and then rested for the night. Early in the following morning, the soldiers, braced and refreshed by rest they had fortunately enjoyed—the enemy not having made any night sortie to harass them—proceeded to strip the drawing room of the things and to place them on the public road. The civilian appears to have protested stoutly, and it almost seems to be a miraculous *coup* on his part, to seat himself at this time on a folding couch so as to prevent its removal, though it had not the desired effect ; on the contrary, the soldiers, excited to madness as British soldiers are wont to get when gallantly led against a stout enemy, grasped the couch and folded it, notwithstanding that the civilian was jammed and hurt by it, and carried out both couch and man, and fairly deposited the whole on the road, from which commanding position the now maimed and *hors-de-combat* civilian beheld a sight which was enough to make the stoutest defender of a fortress yield without discretion. He saw his companion in arms (also a civilian) carried out in a chair, protesting all the time, of course to the winds, and he likewise found a resting place on the kerb. Then followed the ladies and infants of the house, in sad procession, joining which they all took refuge in a dilapidated house in the neighbourhood, leaving the military heroes undisputed masters of a field for which they contended with the pluck and honorable devotion of British soldiers, and the rewards of which they may probably reap, at any rate the officers may do so, at the hands of the High Court at Allahabad, if they do not receive it from a discerning public, and in the never failing recollections of the splendid exploit of ejecting, broom in hand, an obstinate civilian, his wife, infants, guests, servants, bag, and baggage, from a house in a military cantonment into the open street. We have done no more than recount to our readers the story as it has been received by us from the recorded depositions of the witnesses, and we have intentionally refrained from pronouncing an opinion on the case as it is *sub judice*. Recent events in Bombay have not strengthened our reliance on the chances by which—on the expression of an opinion—it may be possible for us to escape the consequences of an accusation of contempt of Court. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that this case at Nusseerabad must run a gauntlet of crucial examination by the public press, for it is precisely of that character which makes a marked contribution towards altering and amending a few of the ancient rules and regulations which have survived the crudeness of the bygone administration of India, and the existence of which, at the present time, is simply an anachronism, for they belong to a less enlightened age.

THE Western Jumna Canal is to be closed for a month from the 15th inst. for repairs.

GENERAL BOURCHIER is described as a man of "iron constitution and great physical capacity," so that it is hoped he will soon be quite well again.

WE see it stated that the coffee crop this year in the Wynaad will be a good average. Young trees especially are expected to bear heavily. The leaf disease has almost disappeared, and has not done much harm.

IT having been represented to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab that police officers cannot so well prepare during the cold season for examination as during the hot, His Honor has directed that this year the examination be held during the month of November.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Madras paper, writing on the necessity of the introduction of game laws, and referring incidentally to tigers, sticks up for the much-dreaded *bagh*. He says, "Most of them (tigers) are very harmless animals, and do an immensity of good by killing wild pigs. The natives know this very well, and are often glad to have them near their villages."

THE Rangoon papers state that Charles Pascal, who was recently sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for forgery on the Bank of Bengal, is an inmate of the lunatic asylum, his mind having quite given way. Reports had been prevalent in Rangoon that this was caused by the severity of his treatment at the jail, but it seems that there is no truth in these rumours, and his insanity is most probably attributable to the mental anxiety caused by the position into which he has brought himself.

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR C. S. B. WALTON, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

SURGEON J. B. COLLISON, Bengal Medical Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN G. HATCHELL, 3rd Battalion 60th Foot, to officiate as Deputy Quarter-master General, during the absence of Major Pottinger on medical certificate, or until further orders.

WITH reference to General Orders No. 333 of 1871, and 11 of 1872, the Government of India has further ruled that a step-child proceeding with its step-parent to England should be considered entitled to the same outfit, as well as passage, as if it were his or her own child.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPEECH OF M. THIERS.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

PARIS, 31ST MARCH.

On the occasion of the closing of the National Assembly for the Easter recess, M. Thiers said that order in the interior and peace abroad are assured to France. Europe is well disposed towards us, and knows that we honestly desire peace. True revenge he said would be to reconstitute France.

With regard to alliances, he said Europe was holding herself in reserve, and no Power wished to bind itself.

The Treaty of Commerce between France and Belgium has been denounced by the Assembly.

LONDON, 1ST APRIL.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the first quarter ending 31st ult. is £74,708,314.

Doctor Deane succeeds Sir Travers Twiss as Queen's Advocate.

Eleven officers of the Carabineers have declared their conviction that Sir Roger Tichborne never returned from abroad.

Her Majesty's troopship Jumna has arrived at Portsmouth.

LONDON, 31ST MARCH.

Damaging shocks of earthquake have occurred in California.

The labourers in Warwickshire have struck, and formed themselves into a Union.

LONDON, 30TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day is closed owing to the holidays.

Oriental Bank shares,	£46 10s.
Chartered Bank	£15
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£27.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares,	£44.
4 per cent Rupee Paper	Unchanged.
4½ „ „	101½.
5½ „ „	108½.
Consols	93.

The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

Arrival—Copenhagen.

Departures—Leith, Issa on 24th, and Walamo 27th.

TURF REFORM.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subject of ageing is another debateable question, and there are some who think that the present rules are not as they should be. Why horses in this country take their age from the 1st of May I know not, though, doubtless, there may be very good reasons for it. In the absence, however, of any proof to the contrary, I think it would be much fairer if they were aged on the 1st of September, or, in the case of any meeting taking place before that date, on a day to be named by the Stewards just before the commencement of the meeting, and to hold good, of course, only for that meeting. At present a colt with a milk tooth in his head on the 1st of May, and who consequently would be fully five by the Deccan Monsoon meeting, not only runs as a four-year old during that meeting, but throughout the whole of the season ; whereas, if horses were aged on the 1st of September, a four-year old colt on that date would not be fully five till very near the close of the season. Rule 22, too, should be altered. It is a gross injustice on an owner who runs a newly-imported horse at the close of the season to lose the benefit of having him re-aged on the date fixed for the ensuing season. The Stewards of the Turf Club seem to see this themselves, for instructions have been given for the insertion of a clause in next year's Prospectus to prevent this for this future, but this is not enough ; the Rule should be made *retrospective*, so as to include those horses which run in the Second Dealers' Plate at the close of the Bombay meeting.

Another question which may be asked is, how is it that Steeple Chases meet with such little encouragement on this side of India ? In Bengal there is scarcely a prospectus published without one or two Steeple Chases appearing in it. At Madras, too, they are patronised, and at their Presidency meeting a Steeple Chase forms part of the programme for each day's racing, whilst in Bombay, unless a scratch race is got up at a Gymkhanah, or a Hunt Sky meeting, a season might pass by without our seeing any sport of the kind. Surely Steeple Chasing is worthy of more support than it meets with at present. That across country riding is manly sport few will deny ; that it is one in which Englishmen, above all nations, peculiarly excel is equally certain ; and such being the case it certainly does seem strange that so little should be done to patronise an amusement which in England enjoys such general support. Purses for Hunt Steeple Chases, which are reserved especially for horses that have been regularly hunted with certain Hunts may, very properly, be left to the funds of such Hunts, but there should certainly be public money forthcoming for a day's open Steeple Chasing at such meetings as Bombay and Poona, and up-country meetings too should support them to a smaller extent. They should be open to everybody, no exclusions of either horse or man, and the difficulty about riders should be got over by allowing professionals to take mounts. The public money added ought to be on a liberal scale, and the entries raised with a starting sweepstakes. A correspondent writing in the columns of your contemporary during the Bombay Sky meeting, asked how it was that out of so many Hunts so few horses appeared at the post. I can answer the question for him. When the entries are only Rs. 20 each with Rs. 200 added, the stake is not worth winning, unless something can be got out of the lotteries, which are uncertain ; it does not pay an owner therefore to come from a distance ; and even with those on the spot, the question suggests itself whether it is worth while an owner risking his horse and his own neck for so small a sum as £30. There are now plenty of Walers about, and if the stakes were made worth running for, professionals allowed to ride, and the races made open to all, good sport might be expected. I beg the attention of our worthy Secretary at Poona, himself a bruiser across country, to these remarks, and would suggest to him that he should publish a programme for three Steeple Chases, say one for all Maidens, one for all Platers, and one for all Galloways, to be run for two or three days before the Poona Races ; and if funds were forthcoming, and the experiment succeeded, a second day might be got up after the race meeting.

In conclusion, though the subject is not one of turf reform, I am glad of the opportunity of placing on record the able and zealous way in which our Secretary of the Turf Club has conducted his duties during his tenure of office, and all will, I am sure, regret that we shall so soon lose his services. The public need not to be informed what a thankless post the Race Secretary often has to fill, and how difficult it is to do disagreeable things in a gentlemanly way ; yet such has been Mr. Arbuthnot's urbanity and uniform desire to fall in, if possible, with the wishes of owners, combined with a judicious system of avoiding all unnecessary official interference, that he has succeeded, not only in avoiding the giving of offence, but has gained the cordial good wishes of all. W. H. S. P.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MHOW, 30TH MARCH.

IF the cholera on the Khundwa road has taken us by surprise, the prompt action of General Daly, C.B., to counteract it has equally and agreeably surprised us. A regular staff of medical men have been sent from Bombay with large supplies of medicines. It is hoped this arrangement will have its desired effect, and prevent the men on the railway works from deserting.

MATHERAN, 1ST APRIL.

THE rain which fell when I was writing yesterday was of very slight duration, but it improved the air and was followed by a delightful breeze. The rest of the day was very enjoyable.

In yesterday's letter I put your Matheran readers up to a move more quickly than I could have done by any means up here. Such is the mighty Press. I will now give your readers another tip. If you leave the Clarendon Hotel and steer south, keeping on the west side of the range, you come to the Sanitarium, Overtree Hill, Big Chowk Point, Little Chowk Point, round along the western side of the range to Alexandra Point, and you may then cut over a bit of a hill by the "Byke" back to the Clarendon. In that walk you enclose tigers' strongholds enough for half the tigers of the Western Ghauts. They are mostly on the western side of the range. The general formation of the Western Ghauts is very thick horizontal layers of trap rock, the lower layer generally extending beyond the upper, the several layers in this way forming immense steps. These steps are mostly filled in and have become slopes by the decomposition of the rock and the subsequent growth of vegetable matter. A great portion of the upper surface of the range enclosed as above is table land (or rock), and is composed of an enormous stratum of rock reposing on another stratum much larger. The edge of this uppermost stratum has broken away in large masses which lie in extraordinary disorder, forming the most intricate passages and caverns. Some of the caves are formed in that way, but here and there one is found excavated out of the solid mass ; and one is left to wonder whether tigers, bears, or men, have done it. From the irregular form inside one is led to the conclusion that it is the work of large animals, some accident in nature perhaps having initiated a beginning. I came across one cave in the solid the other day in which I could stand upright, although the entrance, which was about 4 feet from the ground, was not more than 2 feet high. There was a somewhat smaller hole—a sort of sally-port—on one side concealed by jungle. Has it been a sort of hiding place or house of some Old Man of the Wood ? One might be safe from wind and rain in it. Here is a great chance for some ascetic old monk who wants to retire into private life. There are some places into which he could get only by riding down a creeper as thick as one's wrist, or get out again by climbing up the same ; not a very dignified performance, but he could always do one or the other without being seen ; or perhaps he would not care to come out if he once got in and could get some brown bread brought to him once a month. At all events, here is a great chance for any one with a leaning that way. I had better tell your numerous readers,—and of course as numerous admirers,—how to get to this weird region. Take the western road going from the Clarendon, and when you get anywhere about the Sanitarium go off to the left, go on till you come to broken-up masses of rock, and there will be found abundant scope for investigation to the right, left, and front.

Having got in with some of the knowing ones up here, I am able to give you some matured views about things ; and I will now tell you of an abominable abuse which wants vigorous handling. Here it is in two words—*broken bottles*. On the bridle paths they will not be met with, so that pedestrians and equestrians who keep to them are safe, but if either have dogs with them the dogs will of course go into the jungle and then there is no safety anywhere. The bottles are scattered everywhere, even in places where you would suppose human feet—even the feet of the aboriginal junglee, if they are human—never trod. It is a dreadful eye-sore, and something beyond a nuisance, for you may have a valuable dog's toe or foot cut off. If I were Resident or Political Agent—Superintendent, I find, is the title of the ruler of this charming locality—I would adopt the most strenuous measures to remedy this evil. Let every malee be ordered to make a big hole in some part of his grounds and collect and deposit all the fragments in it. I would deal in the same way with unallotted ground, but that would have to be done at the public expense. Having once been done, however, there would be an end of it, if there were a penalty for taking or throwing any bottle or portion of a bottle, or any glass or hardware anywhere on public ground, or on ground not the property of the person doing the act. This would bring in your own servants on your own ground, and they are the principal offenders. Let this be well promulgated by the myrmidons of the authorities, and the evil will be scotched ; otherwise, this jolly place will be coated with broken glass. It would, at the same time, be desirable to employ coolies to collect into heaps or holes that which already lies scattered about the public ground. A friend of mine has given his malee Rs. 5 to clear his ground of broken glass, and he is to fine the malee 4 annas for every piece that is found after the clearing.

I must reserve for a third letter some remarks on other matters connected with this charming resort of the Bombaywalla—and wallee. They are both enjoying themselves here now in some numbers. The weather is really very fine now. Last night was pleasant as the day had been, and those who can manage it have two months of real enjoyment before them.

MAHABLESHWAR, 29TH MARCH.

WE have delightful weather just now ; new comers are already much improved in appearance, and now regret that they did not come up earlier in the season. Houses have been taken, some of them at reduced rents, as it was supposed that H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor would not come. We are now told that he is coming, and his house is being got ready for his reception. Those who have let houses at reduced rents will now be sorry that they did not hold out a little longer : the lowering of the rents has, however, caused some people to come up who were never here before.

I was at church last Sunday, and was surprised to see so many people there I had no idea that there were so many people up here already. Some who came from Panchgunny say that they wish the school was at Mahableshwar, as they think it a much more lively and cheerful place. Some have come up and taken houses there that they may have their children instructed, and they think that the expense of removing the school from Mahableshwar to Sattara would not be great. I have no doubt that the school would do well in either place, for the gentleman who is at the head of it is the right man in the right place. If the school goes on and prospers at Panchgunny it will be good for Mahableshwar too. I am told that it is very hot in Poona. We are beyond the heat here : indeed, we never think of heat in these cool regions.—*Deccan Herald.*

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

(*From Our Own Reporter.*)

AT to-day's sitting there were present Mr. Aryton (chairman), Mr. Grant Duff, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Eastwick, Sir C. Wingfield, Mr. Cross, Sir T. Bazley, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. Herman, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. C. Dalrymple, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Haviland Burke, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Birley, Sir D. Wedderburn, Sir W. Lawson, and Mr. Fowler.

The examination of Genl. Sir Thos. Pears, Military Secretary at the India Office, was resumed. In answer to the Chairman he stated with regard to the supply of soldier engineers for India that they were required in small numbers, chiefly for the P. W. D., and did not come under the capitation rate. It had been considered advisable that a committee should determine some special charge for each soldier engineer sent out instructed and trained for the service of the Indian Government, and the rate of £90 per man with a somewhat higher rate for a non-commissioned officer had thus been fixed.

The item "Stores supplied for use of the Special Committee on Field Artillery Equipment for India, £951" (in the account for 1870-71) was not for stores sent out to India. About two years ago the question arose whether the breech-loading gun was the best for India. A special committee was formed at Woolwich for the purpose of making experiments on a new bronze muzzle-loading rifle gun, and the stores in question were supplied to that committee for the purpose of the experiments. With regard to the item "Stores for India, £929,781," the Director General of Stores would attend and give the committee all the explanations he could. The stores were supplied on indents from the Government of India which were the subject of scrutiny and examination at the India Office. A very large portion of the item was due to exceptional causes, machinery having been sent out which would render the Government of India in a great measure independent of home supply. Certain articles were already got in India from Government manufactories, and no supplies of stores, of the kinds referred to, could be obtained from any other source in India. The whole of the indents from the minor presidencies now came before something of the nature of an Indent Committee at Calcutta. The Government of India had been taking great interest in the examination of the indents and had made every endeavour to reduce the demands.

With regard to the item "Indian troopship service, £264,926" (in the accounts for the year 1870-71.) Mr. Seccombe, Financial Secretary at the India Office, stated that it represented the whole sum paid on that account in England in the year 1868-69. The expenditure for transport under the old system was £100 per officer and £19-9 9 per man ; while under the new system the charge per man was £19-16-9 and the charge per officer the same as formerly.

Sir S. Northcote—Then there is very little or no economy effected ?

Mr. Seccombe—There is a saving of time.

The Chairman—On the other hand in the case of invalids who formerly had a sea voyage of four months' duration which was exceedingly conducive to restoration to health, have you not now to be at the expense of their maintenance during a great part of their convalescence at home ?

Genl. Pears—I think that would form a very small item one way or another. The fact is we virtually save the pay of the men whether they are invalids or effective. The invalids come home for the most part for the purpose of being discharged, and as regards the healthy men we have their services for three months longer on an average than under the old system.

Sir S. Northcote—Do you think it will continue to be necessary to employ five ships for the service ?—Yes.

Mr. Richardson, Superintendent of the Indian branch of the Admiralty, was examined. There are, he said, five vessels employed on the Indian troop service. Hitherto two of them have sailed between England and Suez, and the others between Suez and Bombay. It is now proposed to work the whole of them direct between this country and Bombay. They are vessels of 4,173 tons each. The speed of which they are capable is 14 knots, the average actual speed is 9 knots. Each was built to accommodate 61 officers besides ladies, but four of them have been recently altered when at home so as to convey 84 officers. Each can accommodate also 1,000 men with their wives and children. This year they have been taking rather more than that. The total number of the ship's officers and crew is about 260. All the officers belong to the Navy. So also do the men. As a rule the vessels are what is called re-commissioned every three years, but in the summer, the full complement is not maintained. While ships were employed on the other side exclusively their captains had a higher rate of pay than others, but now the rate is in all cases the same as in the Navy. As a rule the Admiralty pay the wages and afterwards claim the amount from the Indian revenues. India pays all the expenses of the vessels engaged in the troop service. There is no claim made on the Indian Government in respect of pensions, and India, on the other hand, does not get the benefit of the saving effected from half-pay. India only pays the wages of those who are actually afloat. I do not think that anything ought to be added on account of pensions or deducted on account of the system of half-pay. One is a set-off against the other. I think the saving under the new system of working the vessels will be considerable. There will be a considerable saving, we hope, in the expense for repairs, as they will now be all made at Portsmouth instead of in a great measure at Bombay. The working expenses will also be less as all stores will be supplied at home. In the provisioning there will be a saving as the ships will be provisioned at Portsmouth for both the outward and the return voyage. There will be a saving also in the supply of coal and in the establishment in Egypt. On the whole the expense of going through the canal will be the same as that of going by railway.

The Chairman—Why are the accounts in arrear ? We have them only up to 1869.

Mr. Seccombe—The Admiralty drew the attention of the Secretary of State in January 1871 to the incompleteness of the returns received from India, and the Secretary of State wrote to the Government of Bombay on the 26th of that month for the information wanted. That information was to a certain extent but not sufficiently supplied, and again in January this year the Secretary of State wrote to the Government of Bombay on the subject.

Mr. Richardson—As soon as the return comes from India the statement can be made up.

The Chairman—What prevents the Government of Bombay from making up a return as soon as the vessel arrives ?

Mr. Seccombe—They seem to have misunderstood what was wanted and to have prepared the return in an imperfect form.

Mr. Richardson (in answer to Sir S. Northcote)—Hitherto the Admiralty has had the entire charge of the two ships, the Serapis and Crocodile, and India pays 3/5ths of the wages and expenses of those ships and 3/5ths of the estimated cost of repair. With regard to the other three ships India has borne the entire expense. When the two first mentioned have not been required for the Indian transport service they have been entirely at the disposal of the Admiralty. It is now under consideration whether they also should not now be given over wholly to India and the total charge for the five be paid by India.

Sir S. Northcote—The effect of that would be to relieve the Imperial Government and add to the expenses of the Indian Government ?—It would to a certain extent.

General Pears (to Sir S. Northcote)—I am not aware that the Indian Government have made any use of these transports except for the purpose of transporting troops. I do not see that they are likely to be of any use to that Government except during the transport season, but they might be of use to the Home Government. There will be four or five always at home during five months of the year, and it is expected that their services will always be employed then and paid for by the Imperial Government. Whenever they are so required they will be paid for.

Mr. Richardson—Whether it will continue to be necessary to employ five ships will depend upon the number of troops. Hitherto, employing two ships on this side of Egypt and three on the other, it has been possible to make only eight complete voyages, but now it will be possible to make ten. Four ships will be able now to convey what five have hitherto done.

Mr. Seccombe (to Mr. C. Wingfield)—The expenses incurred in India appear in the item so far as it has been possible for the Admiralty to make them up. It is to remedy the defect in this respect that the Secretary of State has called the attention of the Government of Bombay to the matter. It is not an account—it is merely a statement.

Sir C. Wingfield—By adopting recent improvements might not economy be effected in the consumption of fuel ? (Mr. Richardson had stated that the consumption was about 33 tons per day.)

Mr. Richardson—The engines have not been altered since they were constructed five years ago. If the improvements were adopted there would be the expense of substituting new engines for these, which are not worn out. (In answer to further questions :—)A troopship while on Indian service has carried a regiment from this country to Malta and taken on board another there for India. If reliefs were effected exclusively between this country and Malta the Imperial Government would have to pay the cost. At present one of the ships is employed at the imperial expense in a relief between Malta and Gibraltar.

By Mr. Birley—The vessels can take in sufficient coal at Port Said for the voyage to Bombay. They do not call at Aden.

By Mr. Dickinson—The length of the voyage from England to Bombay is about 34 days. It is proposed to make all the five ships the actual property of the Government of India.

Genl. Pears—It is not, strictly speaking, the Imperial Government that manages these transports. A director of transports is placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for India for the purpose.

Mr. Richardson—The expenditure as far as possible will be paid direct out of the Indian funds, but certain items such as wages, provisions, &c., will be paid first of all out of the imperial funds—that is, from the Naval votes—and claimed from India.

Mr. Dickinson—Do I understand that the *materiel* of the ships belongs to the Government of India and the *personnel* to the Admiralty ?

Genl. Pears—Yes.

The Chairman—What is the objection to the Admiralty performing the entire service and receiving remuneration for it ?

Genl. Pears—It is natural to suppose that the service would be managed more to the advantage of the Indian Government if we were to keep it in our own hands. I am not aware that the question has been considered.

Mr. Richardson (to Mr. Fawcett)—The cost of the ships, including placing them in India, was £1,093,700.

Mr. Fawcett—It seems to me unfair to India that these ships should be absolutely the property of the Government of India, that that Government should pay the wages of the seamen and do everything for the vessels, and yet that the English Government should reserve to itself the right of having the use of them. Why should the English Government not contribute a portion of the original cost ?

Mr. Richardson—When the conveyance of troops by the Overland route was contemplated an agreement was entered into between the two Governments by which the two ships to be employed on this side of Egypt were to be at the disposal of India for three-fifths of the year and of the Admiralty for two-fifths, and the Admiralty was to pay two-fifths of the wages and contribute also towards depreciation and insurance.

But England does not contribute a farthing to the original cost ?—That was not part of the agreement.

It seems to me singularly unfair to India. On what ground did England not contribute two-fifths of the original cost as she was to have two-fifths of the services of the vessels ?—Part of the agreement was that she should contribute a sum which would go towards the replacement of the capital and towards providing other vessels. The whole of the correspondence on the subject was printed by order of the House of Commons in March 1865, and clearly shows the points of agreement between the two Governments.

By Mr. Dalrymple—The charge for the use of the Suez Canal is 10 francs for every registered ton and the same for every person except children. The payment is made to the Suez Canal Company. There is no special agreement between the English Government and the Suez Canal Company.

By Mr. Lyttelton—Taking into account the loss of time in disembarking and embarking the troops when they are sent by rail across Egypt, the length of time occupied by the voyage via the Canal is about the same.

Mr. Fawcett (after some unimportant questions)—The accounts received from India are so imperfect that the Admiralty has hitherto not been able to render a statement showing that the English Government contributes its proper share to the cost of the troopships ?

Mr. Seccombe—I admit that the forms sent to India by the Secretary of State in January 1871 were sent home so imperfect that the Admiralty required others. To that extent undoubtedly the Government of Bombay must bear the blame. Steps have been taken to remedy the defect, and as soon as we get those accounts there will be no difficulty at the Admiralty in making up a statement showing that the Admiralty has been duly charged with the sum they ought to pay.

Whether it is the fault of the Admiralty or of the Government of Bombay, still the fact remains that hitherto no account has been drawn up which shows that the imperial funds have contributed their proper share ?—The Admiralty have not rendered a statement in so complete a form as they might have done, and shown that so far as they were concerned the due share had been contributed.

Sir C. Wingfield—What would be the cost of sending the troops through the canal by hired transports ?

Mr. Eastwick—It is not a fair comparison, for the health of the troops would not be consulted to the same extent.

Genl. Pears—And in time of war the risks would be greater. Besides the cost would always depend on the circumstances of commerce.

Sir C. Wingfield—In time of war the Government could supply other steamers.

Genl. Pears stated that the following rates had been paid for the transport of troops to Bombay from England by private vessels :—in one case £65 per officer and £22-10 per man ; in another, £50 per officer and £22 per man ; another, £65 and £22-10 ; and in the case of a fourth, £60 and £15 17-6. There were trifling charges to be added on account, he supposed, of medical comforts or something of that kind. The passages home were in some respects higher, but as they were voyages by the Cape the rates would have no interest to the committee.

Mr. Fawcett—Then these figures show a charge of £60 or thereabouts per officer as against £100 under the troopship system ?

Genl. Pears—The figure £100 is fixed on rather an arbitrary principle. That was the old charge, and it was taken as still roughly showing the cost per officer. The charge per man, on the other hand, is shown as less.

Sir C. Wingfield—The first class charge by the P. and O. is I think £70 and by the Liverpool steamers £50.

With regard to the item "Contribution from Indian revenues on account of retired pay, pensions, &c., £216,462," Mr. Seccombe explained that this was the total of a capitation rate of £3-10 per man on the number of men in India, that rate being fixed pending the consideration of what should be the future charge on this account. But the actual charge for the year would be, instead of £216,000, £428,000. That was a very exceptional year. For the following year it would be £271,000.

Mr. Fawcett—This charge is another illustration that India is burdened with a large expenditure over which she has no control ?—No doubt.

For instance, if the Horse Guards grant pensions to officers on much too easy terms, a considerable portion of the expense is thrown upon India and she has no means of objecting ?—Certainly.

Therefore generally the amount of India's military expenditure is to a certain extent determined by the Horse Guards and India has no power to oppose ?—That is so. The only power we have is to see that the proper proportion is paid, according to the regulations laid down.

In reference to the item "Retired pay of officers of the Indian service including Colonel's allowances, £754,346," General Pears said the charges under the head of retired pay would gradually diminish but the Colonel's allowances would increase.

Sir C. Wingfield—There is a temptation, is there not, to wait on till one gets Colonel's allowance ?—Yes.

The Chairman—Will the increase be considerable ?—It is apprehended that it will.

Mr. Eastwick—What is the allowance ?—Between £1,000 and £1,100.

Mr. Fawcett—Do you think the army in India is over-officered ?

Genl. Pears—I do not think the British part of it is, but we have more officers than we require in India and are endeavouring to get rid of them. Under the old system the organisation of the Indian army required more officers than we do now.

Is not the expense of every item of the army almost certain to increase with the rapid rise of prices going on ?—I do not think we have reason to anticipate any very large increase. I think the pay in India is such as to allow a sufficient margin for a long time to come.

Sir D. Wedderburn—Is it not the case that many retired officers of the Indian service are anxious to receive a lump sum in commutation of all their claims ?—We rarely have an application, and as part of our system we always refuse one.

I thought a very considerable economy might be effected owing to a willingness of Indian officers to accept a capitalised sum less than the real value

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of their claims. Is that not so?—We have had applications for greater, never for smaller sums.

With regard to the item "Payments under the postal arrangements with the Lords of H. M.'s Treasury, £32,783," Mr. Seccombe said they had recently received a statement showing that the actual loss for the year in question would be only about £69,000 and that in future it would be about £71,000. As to the item "Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co. on account of mail service between Bussorah and Bagdad, £4,800," the company referred to aided the British Steam Navigation Co. which carried the mails to the Persian Gulf. A special arrangement had been made with the company. It was an English company and the amount of the subsidy was paid in this country where the company managed its business. The contract had been made here with the concurrence of the Government of India. It would expire in December.

By Mr. Fawcett—The Secretary of State has called the attention of the Post-master General to the great excess in the charge for the mails over the estimate originally formed.

This is another illustration that India is paying for a system over which she has no proper control?—Yes.

Have Indian officials any opportunity of checking the weighing of the bags?—No.

Or had you any opportunity of revising the terms of the contracts?—We had not. The contract was entered into without consultation.

Did the Secretary of State protest as to the contract?—Yes. He drew the attention of the Post-master General to the inexpediency of such a contract being made, in which India had so great an interest, without a full concurrence.

Do you know the nature of the reply?—I do not, but it was merely passing the matter over. The present contract dates from 1868 and continues for twelve years, and I think the correspondence I referred to passed in the year 1866 when a committee of the House investigated the whole subject and strongly recommended improvements.

So the protest was made two years before the contract was entered into?—The present contract dates from 1868, but the correspondence to which I refer had reference to a previous contract. In 1863 it was a renewal of the contract.

So another contract was made in the same way after the correspondence?—Yes, but this contract was rather of a beneficial character, for in the first there was an unfortunate provision that if the P. and O. Co. did not pay a certain dividend the two Governments were to make up the difference, and they now agreed to fix a sum.

In regard to the item "Indo-European Telegraph, £26,719," it was elicited from Mr. Seccombe that a million pounds had been spent on the Telegraph and that there had been a loss of about £25,000 a year. He had been informed by the department which had charge of the telegraph that in the current year the income and expenditure would be about equal.

Mr. Fawcett—Then a million has been spent on which at the best there is no return?—The facilities of telegraphing have been obtained.

The item for salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries, members of the Council of India, &c. &c., £13[illegible] afterwards considered. Mr. Seccombe said [illegible]5-57, combining the East India House and the [illegible]oard, the expense was £136,000. It was at [illegible] nearly the same, but a considerable increase of work had been occasioned by the growth of the railways, telegraphs, and public works generally. In 1867-68 the expense had been £125,000; in 1868-69, £129,000; in 1869-70, £132,000; in 1870-71, £134,000. Any increase of establishment was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council and approved by the Queen in Council.

The Chairman—Is it necessary to have 97 persons in the shape of officer and house-keepers to look after the other 200 employed?—I can only say there are certainly not too many for the work to be done.

By Mr. Dickinson—The office hours are from ten to four and very frequently to a very much later hour. The Council meets once a week. The Councillors are for the most part members of committees, of which there are three, and which meet weekly. There is one general Council day in the week. Some members attend much more regularly than others. There are instances of members attending almost every day. Other members do not attend perhaps more than two or three times a week.

Mr. Dickinson—Perhaps some only once?—It is possible under exceptional circumstances. As a rule the members are absent for a month or two in the course of the year.

Mr. Fawcett—Is it necessary for a Councillor to attend more than once a week?—It is necessary that there should be a majority present at the Council meeting.

And if the minority were anxious to shirk work they need not attend at all?—They hold office during good behaviour.

But there is no record kept?—No.

And there is no means of ascertaining how the Councillors attended last year?—No.

What is the average duration of the Council meeting?—About two or three hours.

So that gentlemen get £1,200 a year for attending two or three hours a week?—Most of them, as I said, are members of committee also. They are appointed to the committees by the Secretary of State.

But the attendance is in their own hands?—Certainly.

Mr. Grant Duff—But as a matter of fact they do attend the committees very regularly?—Yes. The Finance Committee is particularly well attended. The committees always meet once a week.

Mr. Fawcett—Then that represents only two days' work in the week?—But they have papers to consider in order to form opinions on the subjects brought forward.

By Mr. Haviland-Burke—There is no doubt that the men employed in the office do their work well.

THE CRUCIFIXION SCENES AT BANDORA.

Some people here who have read descriptions of the Passion Plays at Ammergau, and wished to see those seriously-acted caricatures of an event that might be supposed too solemn and profound for the mimicry of man, may not be aware that almost at the doors of Bombay scenes connected with representations of the Crucifixion are annually enacted which must be almost as extraordinary as those which have made the little Bavarian town famous. Bandora, perhaps we need scarcely say, is a Native Christian settlement—that is, Roman Catholic Christian—and evidences of this are plentiful on the road between it and Bombay. After leaving the Native Town behind with its gods and temples, and coming into the Parell Road, on one side of which the eye may catch sight of an ugly red-bedaubed wooden image, stuck in a niche in the wall, before which some poor-looking wretches are laying their offerings and praying for favours, we advance into a seemingly better state of things, for at the junction of palm-skirted lanes stone and wooden crosses are to be seen instead of symbols of out-and-out heathendom. In the locality of the Mahim woods these wayside symbols of Christianity are numerous, but as Bandora is neared they become most plentiful. It may happen that around the steps of one, whose top is crowned with a wreath of flowers, a number of Portuguese male and female devotees are clustered, while a few paces off Hindoos are looking on with that indifferent expression which seems to say, "It's all right; we pray to Gunputti, and they pray to that thing with the arms; there is no difference between us;" and it seems strange how little desirous of being aggressive the idolator is with a religion which exists side by side with his in his own land, and the symbols of which stand in the public ways.

During Passion Week Bandora and its neighbourhood wear an appearance of unusual briskness. Many men and women, the former wearing European clothes, including the long hat, which is a sign of respectability that no Portuguese who lays claim to being a decent family man would care to go without, and the women picturesquely covered with garments of clean white cotton, stream along the roads on their way to chapel, and we may remark that chapels seem to be more numerous in Bandora than any other part of the island. But it is on Good Friday that the greatest stir prevails—when, at certain hours, white-dressed women, with pleasant dark faces, may be seen making their way on to the main road between the palm and betel-nut trees; when many crowded gharries and shigrams of various degrees of antiquity, from the one with a small crack in its shining panels to the one which, covered with dust, contracted probably on the previous Good Friday, moves along wheezing and creaking on its old wheels, as if protesting at every step; when Portuguese lads, with hats and without hats, with cotton striped trousers and with trousers of a more fashionable European texture; when Portuguese girls, in dresses of humble material, but cut, perhaps clumsily, after the Western fashion of jacket and frock, and with straw hats on fire with poppies and Indian cresses—when all these proceed onward to the chapel of St. Andrew or the Convent to see the crucifixion of the Saviour. On the eve of Good Friday, in one chapel a room is fitted up with a long table, at which thirteen figures are placed before plates of fruit. This is to represent the Last Supper, and one of the figures is plainly meant for Christ by the nimbus, while another is marked for Judas by the bag he holds. On the next morning Christ is crucified—in wax; and some efforts at realism are made with red paint to represent the Saviour's blood. In the compound of the church of St. Andrew the scene on Friday afternoon was one of the most extraordinary that could be imagined. In front of the gable of the chapel was a large square erection about forty feet high, covered with black cloth; two or three large crosses, standing here and there, had their steps completely covered with people; one side of the ground was filled by about 1,000 women, covered from top to toe with white, who were kneeling and gazing intently at the scaffold-like erection, their hands tightly clasped before them; groups of men were walking about; and one huge crowd stood in front of a rostrum in a corner from which a priest was gesticulating and shouting so that he could be heard over all the compound by the vast assemblage. The anxious looks cast in the direction of the black house, the frequent references to it, by word and by finger, by the preacher, could leave no doubt that it was behind that black veil the Saviour was hanging. The preaching continued for many hours, yet scarcely any alteration could be noticed in the position of the women devotees, while the men, though privileged to walk hither and thither, stood reverently uncovered listening to the priest's exhortations. When the sun went down, the picture was weird in the extreme. Torches were carried among the crowd, and showed now the long ghastly-looking palms skirting the compound, now the women in dim white outline, here and there a priest moving among the people, now the arm of the preacher waving, and now the black house, which was evidently being lighted up within, for lights flickered through the seams, and at times even the outline of a figure with outstretched arms could be seen. At the gate of the compound, and looking over the walls, were groups of Hindoos and one or two Parsees. It was curious to notice how primitive many of the worshippers were in their habits. When they were in the compound, they were generally quiet and reverent-looking enough, but once outside, when the caps could be put on, there were laughing and joking and buying and selling. Close by one of the walls was a line of Hindoo sweetmeat sellers, cross-legged, with a little light by their side, and their tray of yellow and brown confections, nauseous to European palates, before them. Looking down upon the trays were old and young men and women, who, between giving an occasional ear to the priest and higgling with the sweet-meat seller, managed to strike a bargain which ended in a lump of the savoury mess being placed in their hands, while a few pice went into the pocket of the merchant. Many of these Native Christians had children with them, and not once or twice had the minister to take his chance of being heard in company with a squaller of a year or two old. About eight o'clock the figure of Christ was unveiled. Then the excitement was intense, and the people's feelings found vent in something like a loud moan. They seemed to look upon the daubs of red as real blood oozing over the heads of the nails or from under the crown of thorns; and to regard the screwed up features as signs of an agony that was real. Artistically, the imitation of the Saviour was not worth much; but in the unveiling of it and the taking of it down considerable dramatic skill was shown by the chief performers.

About a quarter of a mile from St. Andrew's chapel a scene was being enacted in the Convent quite as extraordinary as the one we have endeavoured to describe. Here there was another imitation of the Saviour bleeding upon the Cross. The room in which it hung was long and broad, and on entering the first thing that struck one's senses was a mixture of several things—of very loud music, intense heat, and a disagreeable smell like fish and perspiration blended. And no wonder. The place was crowded—even the windows and doorways were surrounded with sightseers or worshippers. The central part between the rows of pillars was filled for the most part with nuns, dressed in long white robes, who knelt at benches, and gazed steadily at the representation of the Saviour. Behind the nuns there was a large number of Portuguese, with here and there a European face. In what might be called the aisles the ground was covered with Native Christians, also in white, who knelt or squatted upon the ground as they were induced by circumstances. Some had babies lying in front of them, and the mothers had a hard time of it between their desire to be devotional and their duty to the little pieces of brown humanity who kicked their legs in the air or insisted upon giving their sentiments upon things in general. At the back part of the right aisle a priest sat at a harmonium, and around him, and hanging over the balustrade of the flight of stairs behind him, he had his choir—all Portuguese lads with strong lungs and some little musical training. On the steps of the altar at the top of this aisle, a number of Hindoo boys, with their little top-knots of hair laid bare because they had taken off their pugarees, sat cross-legged and half-naked, seeming to enjoy the sight. The place at the top of the nave was the point to which all eyes were turned. There hung a figure of the Christ. A crown of thorns sat above a drooping chalky face with red marks on it here and there, and the body was naked excepting a rag round the loins. On the outstretched arms of wax there were spots of red, as also upon the palms, which were pierced by nails; on the body there were some more red marks; and on the feet, which were also nail-pierced, there were what appeared to be little clots of gore. On the image's right-hand side stood a figure of the Virgin, which was draped in blue cloth; it had a gilt nimbus on its head, while its hands were clasped in front. The choir sung Masses almost continuously, and beyond listening to these the devotees seemed to have nothing to do but work themselves into a state of ecstacy by gazing at the painful figure on the cross. At eight o'clock, two priests, enveloped in cowls, walked up the centre of the nave, rattled something, and went out again. Shortly afterwards they returned with a company of priests who carried among them two ladders and a bier, and were preceded by little dark boys, with wings to their backs, who were probably designed to represent cherubims. This company walked slowly—very slowly—and a pin could have been heard falling in the room. They stopped at the foot of the cross, and the choir sang out loudly for ten or twelve minutes. The ladders were placed slowly against the arms of the cross, and the choir sang again. Two priests crept up the ladders, and the choir once more performed. The priests slowly removed the crown of thorns; and slowly they produced a white cloth, which they hung over the figure's face. Blood was cleverly made to appear to stain the cloth, and the congregation were thrilled, while all the time the choir continued their melancholy Mass. Then the priests slowly unrolled bandages, and took about a quarter of an hour before they seemed convinced that the wax arms were securely rolled up. More cloths were produced, and finally the whole figure was bound after what appeared to be an hour's careful manipulation. Then the image was lowered from the cross, very cautiously and slowly, and placed in the bier. After a little while the bier was placed upon the shoulders of priests, and the body was borne slowly out of church while the choir sang and the congregation were intensely moved. Outside the Convent red and blue lights were fired off, a procession was formed, and the body was carried through the villages, many of the Native Christians pressing forward to touch the red-stained winding sheet. The boys with the wings on their backs walked beside the bier—poor little fellows, sometimes they did not appear as if angels were their *forte*—and a number of priests, nuns, and thousands of people also accompanied the image of the body until it was taken back to the Convent.

We heard the remark made by a gentleman that probably the ancestors of all the female native Christians were idolators, if they had not been so themselves, and that such scenes as we had just witnessed seemed to be designed as a compromise for any pleasure they may have lost in the worship of idols after the Hindoo manner of worship. We cannot say whether the remark was just.

BOMBAY.

Rajcoomar College.—The young Chief of Mangrole joined the Rajcoomar College last month.

Educational.—The camp of Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector Northern Division, is at present at Nowsaree.

Army Head Quarters.—We learn that the Head Quarters of the Army will be removed to Poona on or about the 15th inst.

Railway Reading Room at Bulsar.—We observe that last month a railway reading room was opened at the Bulsar railway station.

Thakore of Palitana.—A native contemporary states that the Thakore of Palitana has expressed his wish to the Political Agent of Kattywar to offer Rs. 20,000 for the improvement of the Rajcote civil station.

Accident.—On Saturday an old blind woman while drawing water in the native town accidentally fell into the well. By the exertions of some people she was taken out alive, and was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

False Pretences.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a man named Mooljee Runsord was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, for obtaining by false pretences seven rupees from one Crishna Nana.

Suicide.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Parel Road concerning the death of a Hindu woman, aged about twenty years, named Anundee. The jury found that the woman committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank.

Theft.—Shaik Mahomed Abba, a lascar, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with stealing five pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Captain Liddell. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Platform Tickets.—The *Gujerat Friend* states—"We see from the notices pasted on boards at several of the Baroda Railway stations that from to-morrow (1st April) one anna tickets will be issued to passengers desirous of going upon the platform of any station on the line at the train times."

Death from Tetanus.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, at Sonapore, on the body of one Dhondoo Kumlakur, aged about twelve years. The jury came to the conclusion that the boy had died from tetanus, following a compound fracture of the left fore-arm, the result of an accidental fall from a cocoanut tree.

Assault.—The Acting Second Magistrate yesterday convicted a man named Raghoo Bhowan, a sweetmeat vendor, on a charge of committing an assault against the person of one Kessow Nursee, by striking him with a piece of wood on his arm, and sentenced him to pay a fine of fifteen rupees, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Gambling.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Babool Nundoo and four others were charged with gaming with dice and money at Coombarwara. The prisoners were adjudged guilty. Three of the prisoners were fined fifteen rupees each, or in default to undergo a month's imprisonment; one, being an old offender, was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment; and one, fined five rupees.

Assaulting and Resisting a Police Officer.—A Mussulman named Hajee Hoossein was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with assaulting and resisting a police officer while in the execution of his duty at the Carnac Bunder, and was on conviction fined fifteen rupees, with the alternative of ten days imprisonment. Out of the fine three rupees were awarded to the policeman.

Breach of Trust.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Giga Oosman was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust five brass pots and a sheet, the property of Baba Shaik Shadee, a private of the 19th Regiment. The prisoner was adjudged guilty, and being an old offender was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Inquest.—On Sunday the Deputy Coroner held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of a Hindoo, who was knocked down by a horse on Saturday at Byculla. He was much hurt and was removed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by fracture of the base of the skull, the result of his having been accidentally knocked down by a horse ridden by one Tookaram Sukhoo.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	Up in a Balloon	Riviere.
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu.
Quad	La Reine de Saba	Marx.
Sel (Op)	Norma	Bellini.
Valse	Die Internationalen	Gung'l.
Galop	Curragh Camp	Clarke.

Examination for the Office of Subordinate Judge and of Vakeel.—Out of about twenty-eight candidates who presented themselves for examination for the office of Subordinate Judge and Vakeel of the High Court four have passed successfully. The names of the successful candidates are Messrs. Madhoovuchram Bulwuchram, Sunmookhram Nuvnidrae, Eduljee Cowasjee, and Venkutrao Ramchunder. The examiners were the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Raymond West, Registrar High Court, Appellate Side.

Accident to an Equestrian.—Yesterday evening, while Mr. Skipsey, solicitor High Court, was riding in Rotton Row, the horse, a powerful young animal, became restive at the turn opposite the new Public Works offices, and plunged unrestrained on to the other side, breaking through the strong iron bar and throwing off its rider right into the middle of the road at the corner nearly opposite the Church Gate railway station. The horse then ran away along the new Queen's Road in the direction of Malabar Hill. Fortunately, Mr. Skipsey sustained no severe injury beyond a contusion in the cheek.

Unassuming Charity.—An occasional correspondent writing from "Ruttonnuggur" tells us that the climate is very hot and the water scarce; he likewise informs us "if we do not know already" that one of our wealthy townsmen, Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, has done a great favour to many poor, miserable creatures who are residing there and in the adjacent villages. Fever and famine are very common here, he says, where the people do not keep themselves clean as they assuredly ought to do. Many poor creatures suffer from the want of good water. The above mentioned generous gentleman, to relieve their misery, is constructing a water tank sufficiently large to hold water to last three or four months. No one had any idea as to who the generous benefactor was, and it was only the other day that I learned his real name. I must close by saying that it is not improbable that when the tank is completed by his generosity, he may save a poor but thickly populated village from future water famines. The tank is not yet completed. It would be well if many of our rich settias in Poona would now follow the example of Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia. If they built tanks now they would be ready to catch the water of the coming monsoon and prevent the possibility again of such scarcity of water as we see now.—*Deccan Herald*.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s. s. Narenda, 977 tons, Captain N. Satana, arrived on the 31st March from North Shields (February 11th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of coals, &c.

The s. s. Commodore, 565 tons, Captain G. W. Morrison, arrived yesterday from Genoa (March 1st), via the Suez Canal, in ballast. She brought 137 deck passengers from Jeddah and Huddooda.

The s. s. Cella, 1,307 tons, Captain Geffery, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (February 16th), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Laury, Miss Elms, and Master Watson.

The s. s. Kurrachee, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (March 29th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Hopkins, Captain McGillavray, a native lady, and forty-four deck passengers.

The Defiance.—On Jan. 5 the bows of the Defiance, Angel, from Bombay for Liverpool, wrecked 100 miles south of Natal, were successfully blown out with a charge of 400 lbs of gunpowder. There were then 300 bales of cotton on shore from the wreck, and about 5,000 still on board.—*Lloyd's List*.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.		April.		Low Water.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
5 11 m	1 10	Tuesday	2	11 53 m	4 7
7 4 a	3 10			......	......
7 9 m	2 0	Wednesday	3	1 21 m	1 5
8 28 a	4 6			1 33 a	4 5
8 40 m	2 11	Thursday	4	2 48 m	2 9
9 24 a	5 4			2 49 a	4 10
9 40 m	4 2	Friday	5	3 42 m	4 3
10 8 a	6 0			3 46 a	5 5
10 30 m	5 2	Saturday	6	4 24 m	5 6
10 43 a	6 4			4 32 a	5 11
11 10 m	5 11	Sunday	7	5 0 m	6 4
11 18 a	6 6			5 11 a	5 11
11 47 m	6 8	Monday	8	5 33 m	7 1
11 49 a	6 5			5 49 a	5 9

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, 2,578 tons and 500 h.p., Captain E. G. Barker, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs. Ryves, Surg Hopkins, and Captain Hore and infant.

For Brindisi—Captain O'Neill, Mrs. Gillespie, and Mr. Ezekiel.

THE PARSEE LUNATIC FROM NEW YORK.

IN THE MATTER OF BOMONJEE BYRAMJEE COLAH.

At the High Court yesterday, the case of Bomonjee Byramjee Colah, a lunatic, the proceedings in connection with whose lunacy were reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 25th March, was called on again before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Heerabaee and Framjee Dosabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, the wife and father-in-law of the lunatic. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for Pestonjee Byramjee and Cowasjee Byramjee Colah, the lunatic's brothers.

Mr. Latham said the matter before his Lordship now was the appointment of committees of the lunatic's person and estate.

The Judge—There is nothing at present before me.

Mr. Latham said they were all agreed that the proper person to be a committee of the estate would be an officer of the Court; and he would propose Mr. Henry Gamble, Official Assignee. The learned counsel said he moved under section 12 of Act 34 of 1858, which allowed his Lordship to appoint committees of the person and estate of the lunatic in the same way as section 1 authorised the former proceedings.

Mr. Marriott—I appear for the brothers and consent to the appointment of Mr. Gamble.

Mr. Latham proposed that, instead of mentioning Mr. Gamble by name, the name of the Official Assignee should be inserted in the order.

Mr. Marriott said he would not anticipate any change in the office of Official Assignee; there was no likelihood of a speedy change; but he objected to the latter part of the proposal.

The Judge then ordered, with the consent of the parties, that Henry Gamble, Esq., should be the committee of the lunatic's estate.

Mr. Latham said he felt some difficulty in proposing the committee of the person. The English authorities were in favour of appointing the wife as such committee, or the wife joined with a medical gentleman.

The Judge—The medical evidence said that the sight of his relatives infuriated the lunatic.

Mr. Latham said he did not propose the wife as a keeper, but only as a visitor. He saw that, in one of the cases, the wife adopted an extraordinary course of treatment, which was certainly objectionable; and Lord Eldon joined a medical gentleman as committee of the lunatic's person.

The Judge said it might be that woman in the East did not occupy the same position as woman in the West.

Mr. Latham said he understood many of the Parsee ladies occupied a respectable position. It might be a judicious thing to appoint some medical gentleman with the wife; but a medical gentleman would require some remuneration, which is not generally given to a committee of the person.

The Judge—You say the practice in England is generally to appoint the wife.

Mr. Latham, answering in the affirmative, referred to *ex-parte* Le Heup (18 Vesey, p. 221,) wherein it was urged—"In all cases certainly the strongest presumption is, that the wife of a lunatic is the most proper committee of his person, as most capable of administering to his comfort, and most likely to alleviate his calamity," &c. If his Lordship felt any difficulty in appointing the wife, the learned counsel would suggest that a medical gentleman should be appointed with her. The duty of the committee of the person would be that of supervision. In the above case, Lord Eldon said—"Difficulty arises from the different views of these parties; . . . . and as I cannot be induced to take from her the care of his person, I must declare that it is for them (medical persons in whose judgment and humanity she can confide,) not for her, to determine what is medically right or wrong. I am, therefore, glad that Dr. Waddington is willing to co-operate with her; and shall appoint them jointly committees of the person."

The Judge—Is your client here? Is she a person of any education?

Mr. Latham said she was not in Court; he understood she could read and write Gujeratee. She was expected to pay occasional visits to her husband and to see that proper treatment was given him. The learned counsel then proposed that the wife be appointed committee of the lunatic's person jointly with Dr. Dosabhoy Bejonjee, a Graduate of the Grant Medical College.

Mr. Marriott said, with every feeling for the wife, he must represent to the Court that she is too young, being only about twenty years of age, to have the discretion to be committee of her husband's person. She had not the discretion which it was necessary should be exercised; and further it was said that the presence of his wife and of his relatives was a cause of irritation to the lunatic. The learned counsel cited Phillips on Lunatics, p. 279, with reference to the appointment of committees of the person.

The Judge—I see the medical evidence says that this poor man will never recover.

Mr. Marriott read from Lord Eldon's remarks in *ex-parte* Le Heup in support of his argument: he said—"As I should have felt great pain in exposing this lady to the possible consequences of being the sole committee of her husband, I am glad that is not pressed; and think the Master quite right in not appointing her the sole committee . . . . Considering the circumstances by which the wife is influenced, meaning extremely well, but much mistaken, and misled by circumstances she cannot understand, though her affection may produce a wish to be constantly with her husband, she must entrust his medical care and treatment to some persons in whose judgment and humanity she can confide," &c. The wife, therefore, was not a desirable person to be appointed committee of the person of her husband.

The Judge—You have suggested who are not desirable persons to appoint: will you now suggest who are desirable?

Mr. Marriott—I would suggest that one of the brothers, Pestonjee Byramjee Colah, is a desirable person.

Mr. Latham—If any objection applies to the wife, it applies with greater force to the brother.

Mr. Marriott said it was not necessary that the brother, if appointed a committee, should see the lunatic. The brothers were the natural guardians of the lunatic's heirs, and they would superintend their education. The learned counsel proposed Pestonjee Byramjee Colah and Dr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee, a Graduate of the Grant Medical College and Physician in charge of the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary, and who was physician of the family and formerly of the lunatic himself. With reference to the fund on which the lunatic was to be supported, Mr. Marriott said there should be no difficulty, as Major Constable had the power to draw any amount for his expenses.

Mr. Latham mentioned that Major Constable had attempted to draw, but it had been of no avail. Interruption in telegraphic communication had caused the difficulty. The lunatic was said to have no affection for his wife, but the sight of his brothers threw him into a fit of violence. Besides, the lunatic, before he left Bombay, was in litigation with them; the proceedings were pending; and the committee might consider it advisable to continue them. There were also differences between the family of the brothers and that of the wife; and the wife and children had hitherto been maintained by the wife's father while the brothers had contributed nothing.

The Judge referred to the evidence of Dr. Shepherd, which shows that the asylum at Colaba is wholly unfit for the lunatic. It is at present only a lock-up, there being 226 patients in an asylum, originally intended for 175.

Mr. Marriott said the brothers were ready to defray the expenses until the funds could arrive from America, if they should be afterwards recouped.

Mr. Latham said his clients were equally ready to defray the expenses: in fact they had hitherto done so.

The Judge took time to consider his decision.

A VISIT TO SURAT.

Halting at this old city, immediately opposite the station, is a new suburb called "Hope Town," in honour, it is presumed, of the late Collector. In front of this is an oval of what was doubtless intended as a small park or garden, but the trees and shrubs looked so dusty and dried up, that it is quite evident they have no desire to grow and thrive in this busy and noisy locality. The crescent of houses comprising the so-called town is formed of houses built in the usual shabby and tumble-down, katcha-pucka style of native houses in general, in many colours, and with shops on the ground-floor. Driving down the Delhi gate road which, by the way, is a very good one, considering its cost of 2½ lacs per mile (more per mile than the B. B. and C. I. R.), we come upon a small ornamental structure which they informed us was the local dispensary. The building is not bad; in fact, it is rather neat, and looks admirably adapted for the purpose intended, but the abominable deep red, of which native overseers are so fond, makes it look as though it had got scarlet fever; perhaps the Engineer officer who did it tried to emulate the colour of his shell jacket.

But oh! ye gods, and little fishes! we next came upon a tall, frightfully tall, and dreadfully perpendicular building towering to the skies. Up above a lot of rotten old houses, some half way up this strange tower, is a small dim dismal light, trying to show the faces of a very tiny clock, a mere time-piece, the whole having a most ludicrous affect. The building is of the perpendicular, straight, up-and-down style of architecture, less graceful in appearance than an ordinary factory chimney. It is surmounted by a roof resembling as near as possible a painter's cap. It was built by a rich Parsee in memory of his father and mother, and to shew his own *charitability* as an educated native gentleman informed me. It now awaits the statues of the charitable Parsee and the late Collector, the latter now moved to busier scenes, of whom the citizens retain a very vivid recollection in more ways than one.

The coachee who drove us took a sudden turn to the left of the Delhi gate road, down what is said to be an *improved* road or street. If this street has really been improved, what could it have been before? and yet we were assured that several thousands of rupees had been spent upon it.

Amongst the ingenious improvements in Surat are a number of deep side drains, supposed to be useful for carrying off the monsoon water, but during the present season they are simply catch drains for every description of filth, and traps for the wheels of unfortunate bullock carts, which daily fall therein, to the certain destruction of the axle and at the imminent risk of the unwary driver.

Passing the Roman Catholic chapel we come upon a group of large buildings including the old Castle, the new High School, and the Middle-aged Hospital. The castle seems to be in much the same state as it was years and years ago, but what shall be said for the High School? The roofs are, for all the world, like huge, misshapen dish-covers, and one instinctively expects them to be raised and to see beneath two Brobdingnag sirloins of beef or legs of mutton with gigantic knives and forks. That the rooms are both hot and dark we ascertained. The outside brickwork has been disfigured in the most incomprehensible manner by black stripes. We quite failed to comprehend the meaning or use of these. The building is said to be Venetian Gothic, but one would travel a long way in Venice without finding a building anything like the High School of Surat.

The block of buildings called the travellers' bungalow comprises the Executive Engineer's office, and the Post office, with the centre portion divided off for the accommodation of "married" and "single" travellers. Just opposite, what is called the "old Dutch bunder," there is a high wall facing the river; it is in a most dangerous state, and there have been several fruitless attempts made at repairing it at considerable expense.

Some very expensive works have been executed to meet the expected flood which is coming when the prophecies of Daniel are fulfilled, as predicted by Baker, R.E.; but will these works keep out such a flood as the one expected?

They have a funny way of metalling roads in these parts. They throw up a bank of earth, and before it is consolidated cover it with a mixture of soft kunker. The result after the monsoon may be conceived. This is being done to a great extent by the local authorities out of superfluous funds we suppose, but *au revoir*.

VIATOR.

HIGH COURT.—2nd April.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

SHORT CAUSES.

113-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna and another v. Munmohundass Davidass—No appearance
115-72—K. Morojee—Purshotum Pitamber v. Bhanjee Jewajee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
119-72—C. Tyabjee—Runmall Dewan v. Thacker Bhanjee Rowjee and others—No appearance.
121-72—Keir, Prescot and Winter—John Brandenburg v. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee—No appearance.
123-72—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Ahmed v. Mooltanee Nenaram—No appearance.
133-72—Leathes and Crawford—Waljee Oomersey v. Soonderjee Govindjee—No appearance.
103-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Edwin Haigh and others v. Shamjee Khitsey and others—No appearance.
107-72—Jefferson and Payne, Kurrimbhoy Heerjee v. Jamalbhoy Heerjee and others—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.—Issues settled.
179-69—K. Morojee—Lallchund Mohokundass v. Chuthoorbhooj Tarrachund—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.
305-71—J. Gopal—Luxmibai, widow, v. Keshowram Bapujee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SHORT CAUSES.

20-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—William Ramsden Price and another v. Ramdhun Sahigram and others—No appearance.
36-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation v. The Rutnagherry Saw Mills Co.—No appearance.
42-72—Jefferson and Payne,—Ramibai &c., and others v. Fazulabhoy Nensey—J. Cleary.
60-72—Hope—Pallonjee Pestonjee v. Theodore Jensen—No appearance.
62-72—Hope—Pallonjee Pestonjee v. Henry Stanley—No appearance.
74-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v. Ruttonsee Mooljee—Dallas and Lynch.
82-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Gunnesh Oomajee and others v. Elloobai, widow—Dallas and Lynch.
92-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Gunnesh Oomajee and others v. Bapoojee Eruppa and another—Dallas and Lynch.
94-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Ally Mulkmoodin &c. and others v. Mahomed S[illegible]d Moolla—Thacker and Chalk.
104-72—C. Tyabjee—Lookmanjee Ameerjee v. Abdool Ally Lookmanjee and another—No appearance.
112-72—P. Dinshaw—Anne Pennell and another v. George Thomas Phillips—No appearance.
120-72—Jefferson and Payne—Solomon Volkart and others v. Moo[illegible] Nassee[illegible] and others—Ministy and Fletcher.
124-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Adetwai Nago Patel v. Ramchundra Dadoo—No appearance.
134-72—Keir, Prescott and Winter—Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady v. Framjee Dossabhoy Cursetjee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSE.

563-70—C. Tyabjee—Lalloobhoy v. Mancoverbai—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, (part heard.)

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.

Alexander Middleton, a seaman of the ship Andamans, was yesterday charged, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with committing an aggravated assault against the person of Mr. James Potter, chief officer of the ship.

Prosecutor stated—I am chief officer of the British ship Andamans. I know the prisoner, who is an able seaman on board the ship. On the 23rd January last, we were on the high seas on our voyage on board the Andamans from Liverpool to Bombay. In consequence of an order I received from the master of the ship, I ordered the prisoner on the evening of that day to scrape the mizen royal mast, but he refused to go, and I ordered him to go to the captain. He afterwards scraped the mast and came down again. I then told him to scrape the mizen top gallant mast. He said he would not go. He stood looking at me, and I asked him "What are you looking at?" He replied in an insolent tone, "I am looking at you." I then pushed him towards the mizen rigging with my open hand. I then immediately felt a blow with a knife in my left side, and blood going down. I did not see the knife. I then went into the saloon and met the captain on the staircase, and I reported to him what had occurred. I became insensible from loss of blood.

Three other witnesses were examined, who corroborated in material points the testimony of the prosecutor.

The magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Ranees of Tanjore.—The *Combaconum Athenæum* declares that the indifferent consideration that Lady Mayo has met with at the India Office is second only to the treatment of the Ranees of Tanjore. "It is not for us to describe the discomfort, contumelies, and even poverty of the wives of the late Raja of Tanjore. Some of them draw stipends considerably less than many native officers in the service of our Government draw. We shall spare our readers the pain of knowing the details of their unenviable condition. It is the case of Lady Mayo that recalled to our mind such instances of disconsolate and ill-treated widowhood."

The Simla Firing Case Explained.—The *Mofussilite* says—"Our Simla correspondent has informed us that, with reference to the story which appeared in our columns lately of a party of Europeans returning to their homes at night, having been fired at, an elderly gentleman has acknowledged to having fired the shot, which so nearly proved disastrous. We are glad the matter has been brought to light, and hope that the elderly gentleman in question will be a little more careful for the future as to what he fires at in the dark. We do not wonder at the persons, so close to whom the bullet passed, imagining that they were fired at. Most persons we should think would have imagined the same thing, had they narrowly escaped being hit."

The Flora of the Looshai Hills.—I have heard many expressions of disappointment at having met with so few wild flowers in these hills; violets with little or no scent, heliotrope, and some common flowering weeds being almost the only varieties we discovered. It is evident that the season was too early for them hitherto, and had we been remaining longer in the country, I expect our disappointment would have been turned to delight. Already crimson rhododendrons enliven the gloom of the forest, a beautiful little green passion flower hangs in festoons from the trees, large spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers thrust themselves into notice through the long grass and tangled briars, lilac flowers and golden fern spring up along the edges of the road, and butterflies of the brightest and most varied hues flash through the sunlight, all lending additional beauty and interest to our homeward path.

The Irrawaddy.—The water in the Irrawaddy appears to be very scanty at present, three of the up-country steamers having been stuck fast within the last few days. The Mandalay came in on Wednesday morning after having been aground for three days a little way above Thayetmyo, the Lahore was grounded for four days, and the Colonel Phayre, we believe, is still on a shoal. It is very annoying to have to wait for letters, but we understand that no one is to blame for the delay, the Madalay being in the deepest water to be found when she went ashore. Captain Sevenoaks and his crew did all they could to get her off, but for three days their efforts were unsuccessful. We regret to learn that the chief officer of the Aloung Pyah, who had been left at Mandalay in charge of some work and was on his way down again in the Mandalay, fell overboard in passing from the steamer to the flat, and was drowned in spite of every effort to save him.—*Rangoon Gazette*, March 22.

A Dispute between the Bench and the Bar.—The pleaders of the Small Cause Court, Ranaghat, have fallen out with the presiding genius of that tribunal. The pleaders have, we understand, refused in a body to appear again in the Small Cause Court till the Judge has either withdrawn the words he used to one of their number, or they have received some assurance of protection from future insults. The case appears to be this. A pleader was misunderstood by the Judge in some word he uttered, and when the misunderstanding was discovered, he tried to set the vessel right. His explanation, however, was not accepted, whereat he grew impatient, and made some remark for which he was threatened with fine and expulsion. From what we have heard we have been led to conclude that the Bar and Bench of Ranaghat have been equally defective in point of temper and dignity. It would have been better if the matter had been privately made up. An appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor is, we understand, contemplated. Our Mofussil Courts require a thorough remodelling. Would that we had an officer as energetic and hard-working as Sir Walter Morgan, who is now quite a dread among all the village-dispensers of justice in Madras.—*Indian Mirror*.

Extensive Fire at Gowhatty.—The Gowhatty correspondent of the *Bengal Times* writes under date the 18th inst.:—"My letter was to have gone by yesterday's mail, but just when it was ready for sending to the post office, a serious calamity overtook our station. From noon, a very high tempestuous wind commenced to blow from the west, which carried with it such a quantity of dust, that the sky became completely obscured. In the midst of this furious tempest, a fire broke out at *Fansibazaar*, owing to the carelessness of a Mahomedan grocer while dressing his food. It was one o'clock P.M. when the fire began; within a few minutes it developed into a terrible conflagration, the wind continuing to rage with the intensest fury. Its ravages continued till 5 o'clock in the evening. According to the police account, 169 households, consisting of about four hundred huts, 5 bungalows, the telegraph and the regimental offices included, were swept away. But the saddest feature in the incident is that two lives have been lost, and the case of a half-burnt man is, I understand, precarious. The loss of property in cash, ornaments and household furniture has not been ascertained with any degree of certainty, but I should not be far wrong, were I to fix the amount at a *lac* of rupees. The event has excited general pity, and I am glad to see that they are going to do something in the way of raising a fund of relief."

THE HON. Mr. STEPHEN ON THE MEMORIALS OF THE BARRISTERS.

Mr. Stephen concluded his speech on the Indian Evidence Bill as follows:—

"I now come to a matter which has excited a good deal of discussion though it relates to a subordinate and not very important part of the bill—that which concerns the examination of witnesses by counsel. The bill as originally drawn provided, in substance, that no person should be asked a question which reflected on his character, as to matters irrelevant to the case before the Court, without written instructions; that if the Court considered the question improper, it might require the production of the instructions; and that the giving of such instructions should be an act of defamation, subject, of course, to the various rules about defamation laid down in the Penal Code. To ask such questions without instructions was to be a contempt of Court in the person asking them, but was not to be defamation.

"This proposal caused a great deal of criticism, and in particular produced memorials from the Bars of the three Presidencies. It was also objected to by most of the local Governments to whom the bill was referred for opinion. Some of the objections made to the proposal were, I thought, well founded. It was pointed out, in the first place, that the difficulty of obtaining the written instructions would be practically insuperable; in the next place, that the Native Bar throughout the country were already subject to forms of discipline which were practically sufficient; and, in the third place—and perhaps this was the most important argument of all—that, in this country, the administration of justice is carried on under so many difficulties, and is so frequently abused to purposes of the worst kind, that it is of the greatest importance that the characters of witnesses should be open to full inquiry. These reasons satisfied the committee, and myself amongst the rest, that the sections proposed would be inexpedient, and others have accordingly been substituted for them which I think will in practice be found sufficient. The substituted sections are as follows:—

'146. When a witness is cross-examined, he may, in addition to the questions hereinbefore referred to, be asked any questions which tend

(1) to test his veracity;

(2) to discover who he is and what is his position in life, or

(3). To shake his credit, by injuring his character, although the answer to such questions might tend directly or indirectly to criminate him, or might expose, or tend directly or indirectly to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture.

147. If any such question relates to a matter relevant to the suit or proceeding, the provisions of section 132 shall apply thereto.

148. If any such question relates to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the Court shall decide whether or not the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and may, if it thinks fit, warn the witness that he is not obliged to answer it. In exercising its discretion, the Court shall have regard to the following considerations:—

(1). Such questions are proper if they are of such a nature that the truth of the imputation conveyed by them would seriously affect the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(2). Such questions are improper if the imputation which they convey relates to matters so remote in time, or of such a character, that the truth of the imputation would not affect, or would affect in a slight degree, the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(3). Such questions are improper if there is great disproportion between the importance of the imputation made against the witness's character and the importance of his evidence.

(4). The Court may, if it sees fit, draw, from the witness's refusal to answer, the inference that the answer, if given, would be unfavourable.

149. No such question as is referred to in section 148 ought to be asked, unless the person asking it has reasonable grounds for thinking that the imputation which it conveys is well-founded.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

(*a*.) A barrister is instructed by an attorney or vakil that an important witness is a dacoit. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(*b*.) A pleader is informed by a person in Court that an important witness is a dacoit. The informant, on being questioned by the pleader, gives satisfactory reasons for his statement. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(*c*.) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, is asked at random whether he is a dacoit. There are here no reasonable grounds for the question.

(*d*) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, being questioned as to his mode of life and means of living, gives unsatisfactory answers. This may be a reasonable ground for asking him if he is a dacoit.

150. If the Court is of opinion that any such question was asked without reasonable grounds, it may, if it was asked by any barrister, pleader, vakil, or attorney, report the circumstances of the case to the High Court or other authority to which such barrister, pleader, vakil, or attorney is subject in the exercise of his profession.

151. The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the questions before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

152. The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form.'

"The object of these sections is to lay down, in the most distinct manner, the duty of counsel of all grades in examining witnesses with a view to shaking their credit by damaging their character. I trust that this explicit statement of the principles according to which such questions ought or ought not to be asked, will be found sufficient to prevent the growth, in this country, of that which in England has on many occasions been a grave scandal. I think that the sections, as far as their substance is concerned, speak for themselves, and that they will be admitted to be sound by all honourable advocates and by the public. I cannot leave the subject without a few remarks on the memorials which the sections originally proposed have called forth from the Bar in various parts of the country. As none of the bodies in question have made any further remarks on the bill, since it appeared in the *Gazette* in its amended form about a month ago, I suppose that the alterations made in the bill have removed the main objections which they felt to it. I need not therefore notice those parts of their memorials which were directed against the consequences which they apprehended from the sections which have been given up. They contain, however, other matter which I feel compelled to notice. I need not refer to all the memorials. The one sent in by the Calcutta Bar was for the most part proper, though it contained passages which I think might as well have been omitted. The memorial of the Bombay barristers contains similar passages, expressed more fully and less temperately, and I shall accordingly confine myself to noticing such of their remarks as appear to me to deserve notice.

"I may observe, in the first place, in general, that I have read in the newspapers and in these memorials much that can only mean that I individually was actuated in drawing this bill by hostility to the Bar; indeed, the Bombay memorial says, in so many words, that remarks made by one member (meaning, I suppose, me) in Council 'appear to contemplate the extinction of the profession of barrister-at-law in India.' In support of this surprising statement, they quote, as being 'open to no other construction,' the following words from the report of the select committee:

'The English system, under which the Bench and Bar act together and play their respective parts independently, and the professional organization on which it rests, does not as yet exist in this country, and will not for a very long course of time be introduced.'

"Before I make the remarks which this suggests, let me ask your Lordship and the Council whether a charge that I, of all people, wish for the extinction of the profession of barrister-at-law in India, is not upon the face of it absurd? I am myself a barrister of eighteen years' standing, and a Queen's counsel of four years' standing. I believe that there is no barrister in British India of whom I should not be entitled to take precedence, professionally, if I chose to practise here; and so strong is my connection with my profession, that I am at this moment on the point of resigning one of the most responsible offices which a barrister can hold, for the purpose of returning to the ordinary routine of professional practice. How is it possible to imagine that a man so situated should be hostile to the profession? When this bill was introduced I was—as I still am—anxious to do whatever lies in my power to preserve the honour and dignity of my profession, and to prevent its good name from being disgraced. For this reason, I devised what I regarded as an appropriate remedy for a great and crying evil; one with which I have been much impressed by my own observation in England, and which is likely to extend in India as the habit of cross-examination becomes more general, and when the rights which a cross-examining advocate has are explicitly defined. The remedy, I will admit, was to some extent inappropriate; but for merely proposing it, for merely recognizing the existence of the evil against which it was directed, I am charged with wishing to extinguish my own profession.

"The real meaning of the expressions in the report (for which I am fully responsible) was, I think, so plain, that I cannot understand how the memorialists can have ascribed to them a sense which I think they could never suggest to any fair mind. The report said—

'The English system, under which the Bench and the Bar act together and play their respective parts independently, and the professional organization on which it rests, does not as yet exist in this country, and will not for a very long course of time be introduced.'

"'Yes,' say the memorialists, 'it does exist, to wit, in the Presidency towns.' This is much as if the water-works of Calcutta were referred to, to contradict a statement that India is wretchedly supplied with drinking water. I make a statement about an Empire as large as Europe without Russia, and am told that it is incorrect, because there are three English Courts, and three knots of, perhaps a dozen or so, English Barristers, to be found at towns which are in the nature of English settlements. The reason why the statement complained of was not qualified by excepting these towns and Courts was simply that the exception was not important enough to be stated. It would, indeed, have been matter of great indifference to me, personally, whether the bill extended to the High Court sitting on the original side or not. It is a mistake to make exceptions without a necessity for them; but the question, what rules of evidence should apply in the Presidency towns, is one of very little real importance. The great and vital importance of the matter lies in the effect which it will have on the administration of justice throughout the country at large. It is framed in order to meet the wants, and lighten the labours, of district officers, by giving them a short and clear view of a subject which has been converted into a sort of professional mystery, the knowledge of which was confined to a knot of persons specially initiated in it. Now, as regards the Mofussil, I repeat the expressions complained of. I assert that they are absolutely true, and state a fact notorious to every one. I say that, throughout India generally, nothing like the English system under which the Bench and Bar act together and play their respective parts independently does now exist, or can for a length of time be expected to exist. Let me just recall for a moment the nature of that system. In the first place, the Bench and the Bar in England form substantially one body. The Judges have all been barristers, and the great prize to which the barristers look forward is to become Judges. That is not the case in India, nor anything like it. The great mass of Indian Judges are not, and never have been, lawyers at all; the great mass of Indian lawyers have no chance or expectation of becoming Judges, and many of them have no wish to do so. Even in the Presidency towns, the whole organization of the profession differs from that of England in ways which I do not think it necessary to refer to, but which are of great importance. I may, however, observe that the position of an English barrister who practises in the Mofussil, whether he is habitually resident in a presidency town or not, is altogether different from that of an English barrister in his ordinary practice in England. An English barrister on circuit, and even at the Quarter Sessions, is subject to a whole series of professional restraints and professional rules, which do not, and cannot, apply to practice in the Mofussil in this country. He acts under the eyes of a public which takes great interest in his proceedings, and puts a powerful check upon them. He practises in important cases before Judges whom he feels and knows to be his professional superiors, and to whom he is accustomed to defer. No one of these remarks applies to a barrister from a Presidency practising in the Mofussil. The result of this state of things must be matter of opinion. It is impossible to discuss the subject in detail. The Bombay and Calcutta memorialists consider it eminently satisfactory: let us hope they are right. My opinion, of course, is formed upon grounds which it is not very easy to assign, and, as it can be of little importance, I shall not express it. In any case this bill can do no harm.

"Passing, however, from the case of English barristers to the case of pleaders and vakils, and the Courts before which they practise, I would appeal to every one who has experience of the subject, whether the observations referred to are not strictly true, and whether the main provision founded upon them—the provision which empowers the Court to ask what questions it pleases—is not essential to the administration of justice here. In saying that the Bench and the Bar in England play their respective parts independently, what I mean is that, in England, cases are fully prepared for trial before they come into Court, so that the Judge has nothing to do but to sit still and weigh the evidence produced before him. In India, in an enormous mass of cases, this neither is nor can be so. It is absolutely necessary that the Judge should not only hear what is put before him by others, but that he should ascertain by his own inquiries how the facts actually stand. In order to do this, it will frequently be necessary for him to go into matters which are not themselves relevant to the matter in issue, but may lead to something that is, and it is in order to arm Judges with express authority to do this that section 165, which has been so much objected to, has been framed.

Smart.—In the Tichborne case the other day Mr. Serjeant Ballantine mentioned that though a witness had died, the crier was calling him below 'Why do you say below?' replied the Attorney-General; 'he is your witness.'

A Brave Lady.—From France we have an instance of bravery in a woman that we do not often meet with. A trial arising out of a rather dramatic incident has just taken place before the Court of Assizes at Riom. A lady, some years back, prosecuted two individuals for robbery, when they were condemned to six years' imprisonment. At the expiration of their punishment they met the lady, who did not recognise them until she overheard one of them say, "Yes, it is her!" She was alarmed; and, having to ride a distance of seven or eight miles home, she borrowed a revolver. Shortly after she had started, two individuals rushed forward from the roadside and endeavoured to stop her horse, when she fired a shot at each, bringing both to the ground. The detonations alarmed the horse, which bolted, and overturned the carriage into the ditch. The lady, however, got out and walked to the nearest village, and gave information to the mayor, who immediately went to the spot with several inhabitants, and found both the men lying dead in the road. The lady has just been tried for homicide, and has been acquitted.

THE PRESERVATION OF GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

Sir,—I was glad to see an article in one of your numbers on the subject of game laws, as I consider it is high time that they were made, for unless some check is put upon native shikarries and European pot-hunters, there soon will be no game left to preserve.

First of all, as you mentioned, a close season is absolutely necessary; but the suitable time for it would require due consideration. I think from 1st June to the end of November would be the best. Contrary to your opinion, I consider a gun-tax, and a rather heavy one, to be of the utmost importance, for in the present time fire arms and ammunition are exceedingly cheap compared to what they used to be. In the part of the country in which I am at present, a large proportion of the natives have got guns. Some of them are English made, but the majority are matchlocks manufactured in this country, and can be brought for about Rupees 6 each, whilst common native made powder is very cheap.

These guns are (for the user) very dangerous looking weapons, but they are quite good enough to kill or wound mortally a sambur, &c., at from 10 to 20 yards when it comes to drink water at the place where the natives lie in wait for them. I have lived some time in the jungles, and I can speak from experience of the evil effects of allowing natives to slaughter harmless animals indiscriminately and at all seasons. The result is that they are nearly exterminated, and it is a mere waste of time for a European sportsman to go walking through the jungles in the hope of getting or even seeing any shikar.

The natives prefer shooting during the rainy season, because in the first place the weather is neither too hot nor too cold, and it is the time in which most animals and birds breed; consequently their "whereabouts" is more easily found out, on account of the different calls and sounds they or their young ones make, and the native sportsman has consequently a splendid opportunity of doing a great deal of cruelty and mischief. Members of the Humane Society ought to use their influence to put a stop to this barbarous practice.

All netting, poisoning (deer), snaring, and selling game without a license or during the close season ought to be prohibited under a severe penalty, and the wandering tribes who profess to live by these means informed that there is lots of good ground lying idle, and to direct their energies to cultivation which would pay them much better. They in reality live chiefly by stealing, and are hated by the natives; and if they once come near a place they will completely clear it of game whilst they won't do anything to get rid of destructive animals.

Native dogs, especially those belonging to the Brinjarries, kill a considerable number of (chiefly young) deer, and sometimes on their own account. The only remedy would be a dog tax, which I think very few people would object to see in force.

One great advantage of a gun tax would be that Europeans and East Indian or native pothunters would probably dislike paying it, and prefer to give up shooting. The money derived from licenses and fines could be given as rewards for snakes, wild cats, and wild dogs; the latter are very destructive to game, and, according to the natives, equally so to sheep and goats.

If game laws are ever put in force, it should be distinctly laid down in them that no one but the person who takes out the license is entitled to kill game; this would prevent people sending out their servants, &c. to shoot for them.

I do not think there is any reason why a native should not pay as much for leave to shoot as a European; he probably would be a much poorer man; but on the other hand he would be nearly sure to kill about thirty times as much game.

It is very strange that most natives who are possessed of a gun will seldom kill tigers, pigs, parroquets, &c., &c., yet these are the creatures that are injurious to his welfare, but he will exterminate the harmless deer tribe, pea-fowl, &c. As you say, I believe antelope are destructive to crops, and consequently ought not to come under the head of game; and whether bison ought to be protected would require some consideration. These animals occasionally kill people, but I do not think that they are ever the aggressors. Their great desire is to keep as far away as possible from man: at any rate, I think it would be a great pity to allow them to be exterminated. If deer were preserved throughout the extensive jungles to be found all over the country, they would benefit instead of injuring the natives, for the horns they shed annually are of considerable value, and would be a source of income to the jungle tribes.

I believe if there was a sufficiency of game to encourage shikar parties to go on expeditions, that we would hear very little about man-eating or cattle-destroying tigers, especially if the natives would assist voluntarily, and not as now, as a rule, only at the point of a policeman's bayonet.

I do not mean to malign all tigers. Most of them are very harmless animals, and do an immensity of good by killing wild pigs. The natives know this very well, and are often glad to have them near their villages.

The Madras Presidency has always been foremost in introducing and carrying out good measures; I trust it will not be behind on this subject, and I hope the public in general, and in particular the many veteran and experienced sportsmen that are to be found within its limits, will come to the front and represent to our rulers the necessity for some laws for checking for the future the destruction of game that is now going on. I believe such laws would injure no one, and benefit a great many people; and they would confer an inestimable advantage on those of our countrymen whose lot is cast in out-of-the-way places, by supplying them with the best and most healthy of out door pursuits.

Jungle Cock.

INDIAN NAMES FOR INDIAN THINGS.

"Spectator" writes to the editor of the *Englishman*:—

Sir,—Since we have begun at last to spell Indian names as they are pronounced, is there any just cause and impediment why we should not call Indian things by their own names? A *raja* we call a "prince," and thenceforth he is invested with the dignity of a prince. If this *raja* happen to be an independent chief, we prefix "His Highness" to his native title, and thereafter he is ranked in English ideas with the real Highnesses of the Western world. Even the stipendiary descendant of the former Bengal *subadars* is dubbed with the title of "His Highness." A *durbar* we call a "court;" a *vazir*, a "prime minister;" a *rajbari*, a "palace;" the *Khansama* thereof, the "chamberlain of the household;" a *nazir's peon* we designate a "sheriff's officer;" and we recently read of the King of Siam's Secretary *for foreign affairs*. Where is all this to end? The tendency is to present people in England with a false impression of Indian subjects; and surely our ideas are already sufficiently confused without being further obfuscated by the use of inappropriate terms. English terms carry with them a train of ideas and associations utterly inapplicable to the country, and the sooner we abandon them the better. I have no doubt that that egregious blunder, the Permanent Settlement, arose in a great measure from the habit of calling *zemindars* "landlords"—the said zemindars being nothing more than farmers of the revenue.

It was recently notified that the Duke of Edinburgh had been posted to the *Sultan*. An accident occured lately in connection with the gun-boat *Dhurumtolla*. If a private owner chooses to call his vessel the *Dinghy* or the *Hackery*, no one can prevent him; but surely there is no reason why our men-of-war should be named after an Eastern potentate or a dirty street in Calcutta. If appropriateness and nationality be disregarded, we shall some day have the "Bengali Babu" in the British Navy. Perhaps a more able pen than mine will take this subject up.

Mozufferpore, March 20, 1872.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF ARTILLERY CAPTAINS INTO MAJORS.

The proposed transformation of Artillery Captains into Majors was not very distinctly explained in Mr. Cardwell's statement, but a correspondent informs us that he said a good deal more than was reported on the subject. All First Captains of Artillery are to become substantive Majors, and to receive in England the pay of that rank with all the privileges and allowances attaching, as to quarters, forage, &c. "In India the financial arrangements are different," as Mr. Cardwell is reported to have said; or, in other words, the increased charge for transforming all the First Captains in the country into Majors was so formidable that, as we have good reason to believe, this difficulty has stood in the way of a change contemplated for some time, which has, however, been got over by manipulation of the command allowances of batteries. In other words, these officers are to receive the Indian pay and allowances of Majors, but the increase is to be covered by a corresponding reduction in the command pay; so that the aggregate emoluments of a field battery will remain the same. Captains commanding garrison batteries will, however, apparently be considerable gainers. But Mr. Cardwell added—and this was not given in any of the reports—that it had first to be ascertained whether this scheme would not cause supersession of Line Majors, and that therefore it might not be entirely carried out for two or three years. Still the boon is a great one; promotion from Second Captain will be worth having. A further fillip is to be given to artillery promotion by making all artillery officers supernumerary who are not attached to batteries. Altogether Colonel Middleton has worked the cause of the regiment well. As regards the engineers, our informant writes that he understood Mr. Cardwell to say that their First Captains were in like manner to have *brevet* rank as Majors! Except that this tallies with a rumour which has reached us from the Horse Guards, we can hardly believe that the two regiments will be subjected to such unequal treatment. Substantive rank must surely be intended also to be given in the course of the next two or three years. There is no financial difficulty here, we apprehend, under the system of consolidated salaries; and the boon is even more needed in their case than in the artillery, as promotion is even worse with them—at any rate in the British portion of the regiment.—*Pioneer*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

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THE MADRAS HARBOURS.

MADRAS.

(From the "Reports to the Government of India on Indian Harbours," by Mr. Geo. Robertson, C.E.)

I HAVE carefully perused the papers in connection with a proposed ship harbour at Madras and have examined the various designs which have been submitted by engineers and others. The report of the committee, appointed by Government in 1868, is a very able document, and contains much valuable, and in some points, exhaustive information. It was compiled by eminent engineers of the Public Works Department, in conjunction with officers of the Railway Company, and the Master Attendant. The president of the committee, Colonel Carpendale, did not concur with his colleagues in much of the report, and recorded his opinions separately. His opinion appears to me to be well worthy of grave consideration, though I do not concur with him in the result he arrived at in preferring a close harbour, which would probably require a breakwater in addition to keep out the swell.

The designs I have examined are those of Mr. De Closet and Colonel Orr, Messrs. Chisholm, Dolye, Fraser, Rymer Jones, Wells and Captain Heathorn, Perkes, and Captain Taylor. The Madras Chamber of Commerce also supplied me with a copy of a scheme by Mr. De Closet for constructing docks on the island.

I fully concur with the remarks of the committee against any attempt to form a breakwater, or piers of any kind, of a complicated structure in a situation like Madras. Neither do I think that anything of the nature of a boat harbour will succeed until the shore is protected from the action of the surf.

After a full consideration of the whole subject I have come to a decided opinion; which is—that before any works can be safely commenced, more must be known regarding the most important points in connection, either with a close harbour or a breakwater, viz., the currents close in shore and the amount of sand in motion at the coast line. The whole success of any scheme depends on this knowledge. The littoral currents and the quantity of sand in motion have been freely spoken of, and taken for granted, by the committee and by others; yet what real evidence is there about them? The internal evidence in the committee's report is conflicting. The usual question put to a witness commences as follows:—'The European diver has informed the committee that the loose bed of sand on the beach does not extend beyond the six fathom-line, and that there is *no current at the bed of the sea at seven fathoms.* Assuming this to be the case, and as we know from soundings taken along the pier for five years, from which there appears a variation in the depth of sand at the pier head of five feet at different seasons of the year. *There is reason to conclude that the sand is chiefly moved out to sea and into shore, and not carried much north and south.* What is your opinion of a harbour? &c." The italics are mine.

Let this question of the committee be compared with a portion of their remarks, in paragraph 13 of the report on Mr. Fraser's design. "We cannot agree with Mr. Fraser, either that the quantity of sand, which is carried along the shore with the littoral currents, is of so limited an amount as to render it capable of being controlled by artificial works, or that the effect of a series of groynes would in any way differ from that of the small groynes which have already been thrown out from the beach at Madras, which has practically resulted in the extension of the beach to near the end of the groynes. The actual quantity of sand moved along the shore is certainly unknown, but if the construction of groynes leads to the formation of a new sea beach, in advance of the original one, and precisely similar to it, the inference is that either the sand which has been heaped up was derived from material *brought to the spot by littoral currents*, or that, if it were thrown up by the surf, the quantity thus obtained *from the bed of the sea was replaced by an equal quantity brought from a distance.* We consider that there is strong reason to conclude that if a beach is extended a hundred yards by means of groynes, it might be extended a hundred yards further by continuing the process, and in each case a new line of beach being formed precisely similar to the original beach, there would appear to be nothing to prevent the shore being extended to any amount that might be desired."

I might quote other passages in the report, such as those in paragraph 14, on the design by Mr. Rymer Jones; but the above is sufficient. The committee, in their question to the witnesses, say there is reason to conclude that the sand is chiefly moved out to sea and into shore, and not carried much north and south; while in their report they decide against a close harbour, on account of the quantity of sand brought by the littoral currents running parallel with the shore. There is hardly a scrap of reliable evidence about these littoral currents. Mr. Shilleto, the European diver, says, "no current at bed of sea at seven and eight fathoms; if there was, he could distinguish it."

Captain Dickinson, of the steamer Cashmere, states, as positive information, that the velocity of the littoral currents, particularly in the monsoons, and from 1,200 yards off the shore to 600 yards off the shore, is seldom more than one mile an hour. Captain Lewis gives the currents in the N. E. monsoon as the strongest, and at a mile from shore estimates the velocity at from three quarters to one mile per hour. Neither of the officers state whether they had actually measured the currents. Assuming there is a current of one mile an hour at 1,200 yards from shore, in seven fathoms, it is essential to know what are the currents nearer the coast line, for the diver says the bed of loose sand does not extend further out than six fathoms. On this point no information has been laid before me. The probability is that the current of one mile an hour is much diminished near shore by friction on the bottom. Any tendency to travel in the bed of loose sand which fringes the coast must be due to whatever velocity these littorel currents have, combined with that oblique action of the surf, caused by the ocean currents, which I have alluded to in my report on Cochin. These are the two agents at work in moving the sand. If the velocity of the littoral currents is not sufficient of itself to carry the sand along the coast to the north, or to the south, then the withdrawal of the other agent, the surf would cause the sand to be deposited at any place where the littoral currents alone are at work.

In short, if there is such an immense quantity of sand in motion on the shore at Madras, as to be beyond the power of control by groynes, or otherwise,—such a quantity as to render probable, as the committee think, the formation of a fresh beach extending out to the very end of long piers—then my opinion is, that even a breakwater will not succeed. It would still the surf, and thus remove one of the two agents which move the sand—and I do not think it will have any effect in strengthening the currents. The consequence would be, that the sand would accumulate behind the breakwater and fill up the sheltered spot, unless the littoral current is strong enough to sweep past, with the sand in suspension. The more successful the breakwater in creating quiet water behind it, the more certain would be the destruction of the scheme from silting.

The committee, to a small extent, have some idea of this objection to a breakwater, for, in paragraph 28, they allude to "that there will be a certain extension of the foreshore, which would adopt a more abrupt slope than it has at present, but that the capacity available for shipping, and the facility for the communication to and from the shore, would thereby be increased rather than diminished." Who is to insure that the foreshore will stop at this "abrupt slope," and not extend out till it joins the breakwater? I am certain it would—if there is enough sand in motion to render probable the growth of the beach out to the end of the piers of an enclosed harbour. It must be remembered that at Madras there is no great river near at hand pouring down torrents of silt, and furnishing fresh supplies for the littoral currents to carry off.

I make these remarks, not because I have come to a different conclusion from the committee, but to show the necessity there is for some more information as to the littoral currents, and the quantity of sand in motion on the coast, before coming to the conclusion that a breakwater is feasible at Madras. With this proviso, therefore, that the necessary information is incomplete, I will state my opinion as to the formation of a port at Madras, as the Government of India have asked me to give it.

In paragraph 40 the committee say, "Before closing our report, we beg leave to submit a few general remarks in support of the conclusion at which we have arrived. If it were possible to construct an enclosed harbour, which should be secure from the danger of shoaling up, we should not hesitate to recommend it in preference to a breakwater. It would be greatly superior in every respect. The piers would be constructed from the shore, and at far less expense, in proportion to the material used, than the breakwater; the accommodation for shipping, and the facilities for landing and shipping cargo, would be greatly superior to those afforded by an open harbour. But we consider that all these advantages would be rendered nugatory by the shoaling of the harbour, which would certainly result from the construction of any solid piers or groynes from the shore, and we are strongly of opinion that a breakwater is the only work from which any real improvement is to be hoped. It will not afford a perfect harbour—no breakwater does—but it will effect an immense improvement on the present exposed state of the roads."

I have come to the same conclusion as the committee, but from entirely different reasons. I have shown that there *may* be as much, if not more, danger from shoaling in the case of a breakwater as of an enclosed harbour; but taking all the circumstances connected with Madras into consideration, a breakwater appears to me to be preferable to an enclosed harbour. For an equal sum of money it will give much more *deep* water shelter than a harbour; it will create a considerable length of sufficiently smooth water at the coast line, to enable boats to land or to come to jetties; and vessels can enter and quit more easily from behind a breakwater than through the one entrance of a harbour. A harbour such as that designed by Mr. De Closet, in connection with docks on the island, would admit so great a swell, that vessels would be dashed to pieces in attempting to enter the docks.

The breakwater should be in at least 7 fathoms water, and be at least 2,000 yards in length, as proposed by the committee. I should prefer to put it farther out, so as to give more deep water shelter; but the increased section, and necessarily greater length to shelter the same extent of beach, would make the cost more than the financial view of the question might warrant. The breakwater should be perfectly straight, and have no splayed ends; so as to give the greatest amount of shelter with a given length of breakwater. The slope of the inner face of the section of the breakwater, proposed by Colonel Orr, is too steep; ordinary rubble would hardly stand, under the action of the sea, at a slope of 1 to 1 from the top to the bottom. The following are the slopes which the unpitched rubble deposit in the outer breakwater at Portland has finally assumed after years of exposure to the action of the sea:—The width at the top being 30 feet; the height 5 feet above high water of ordinary spring tides; the rise of tide 7 feet 6 inches; and the depth of water about 10 fathoms. The sea slope is 6 to 1 down to low water of ordinary spring tides, then 5 to 1 for a depth of 12 feet, 1½ to 1 from that to 22 feet, and the remainder 1½ to 1. The inner face has a slope 2 to 1 from the top to low water, and from there to the bottom 1½ to 1.

In estimating the cost of a breakwater for Madras, I have taken these slopes, but have assumed the top at 6 feet above high water, which is the height of the modified form for the pier at Wick, and of the breakwater in course of construction at Port Erin. The water should be allowed to come freely over the breakwater, and not be checked by a parapet of any kind. In estimating the cost of their breakwater, the committee have made no deduction for interstices between the stones, for in paragraph 42 they say, "We recognise the necessity of providing a large surplus to make good wastage, by the dispersion of some of the smaller material during the progress of the work, or before it may become duly consolidated, as well as by the subsidence of the stone in the bed of the sea." This is far too great an allowance, and has *unnecessarily* added, at least, 17 lakhs of rupees to their estimate. When I was on the works of the Holyhead breakwater, the usual allowance in calculations for the deposit was 20 cubic feet to the ton. This gives the interstices as more than one-fourth of the bulk as deposited. One-fifth may safely be taken off the quantity of stone calculated by the committee, and enough margin be left for the wastage alluded to. There is, in point of fact, very little, if any waste; because the section is calculated at the full size, the deposit is supposed to become under the action of the sea. There is a little waste in quarrying, because very small stuff should not be allowed in the deposit; but that would be left in a spoil heap at the quarry, and not brought by railway to Madras—and it is the railway freight which makes the construction of a breakwater at Madras so very costly. I think more inquiry into the best source of stone supply should be made, as 51 miles is a long distance to bring a large daily supply of material. The railway freight of stone, if brought from Trittany, would amount to the cost of a very respectable length of special line to a quarry nearer at hand. On this head, however, the committee remark, "that the whole cost of carriage will, by the employment of the Madras Railway as the means of transporting the material, be in one sense returned to Government, and go to reduce, by the amount of profit on the undertaking, the Government guarantee for interest." According to this ingenious view, the distance of the proposed quarries is not a matter of much importance.

The real difficulty in constructing a breakwater, as proposed by the committee, is the water carriage from the shore to the site of the work. It is proposed to put up a pier 300 yards in length for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of the stone into boats, thence to be towed by the aid of steam-tugs to the site of the work, and there deposited by cranes. It is calculated that 2,000 tons of stone per diem may be deposited in this way for 235 days in the year, and that the whole stone may therefore be deposited in eight years after the completion of the pier. My impression is that a very much longer time will be required than eight years. In a swell like that at Madras the difficulty of shipping and depositing stones, some of them many tons in weight, can hardly be over-estimated.

The only way to construct the breakwater, *within a reasonable time, and to be independent of the weather*, is to run a pier on screw piles, and carrying two lines of rails, *out to the site of the works.* This may apparently add a little to the estimate; but, in practice, it will be the most economical way in the end. The breakwater may be made either by an end tip, or from a staging. I would advise the latter, which has been used in almost all large sea-works ever since it was first adopted by the late Mr. Rendel at Holyhead and Portland. In this country, the cost of a staging comes to about 3d. per ton on the stone deposited. At Madras, I calculate a staging will cost four annas per ton of deposit. This is not all extra or lost money; for the ease and certainty with which the stone can be deposited, independent of the weather and the nicety with which any part of the work can be fed with material, as the sea pulls it out, are well worth the expense of the staging.

I have had an opportunity of trying all three ways of executing structures of this kind in the sea in the same work. In the construction of the reclamation embankment for the Prince of Wales's Dock at Leith, it was convenient to do half the work from a staging, and half by an end tip; both methods being supplemented by stones brought by lighters and boats. The experience gained in those three ways of executing the same work was so much in favour of the staging, that when tenders were invited for a much longer bulwark to enclose the site for the Albert Dock, a staging was made imperative in the contract.

By using a staging, more than a million of tons has been deposited in one work in a year, and I have known 5,220 tons of stone deposited in one day. This, however, requires very perfect arrangements, especially at the quarries, where the preparations for the large blasts have to be commenced many weeks before the stone is required.

After the construction of the breakwater, the greater part of the pier may be taken up, and the materials used to widen the remainder for traffic purposes. The pier will be, for a time, somewhat in the way of ships using the anchorage, but not more so than the piers of an enclosed harbour. Steamers can easily go round it, and a tug should be provided to assist sailing vessels during adverse winds. The staging from which the stone is deposited should be made of double timbers, fished together, as at Holyhead and other places, and should have on it five lines of rails. I have made an estimate of the cost of a breakwater constructed in this manner, including a pier 1,200 yards long to connect the work with the land, and including also the necessary superintendence and plant. I estimate the whole at Rs. 1,14,00,000 Allowing 15 per cent. for contingencies, brings the amount up to Rs. 1,31,10,000—or rather under one and a third millions sterling.

The estimate made by the committee was Rs. 1,06,20,325, but they recommended Government to be prepared for the probability of their estimate being exceeded by nearly as much as 25 per cent. By connecting the work with the shore, and by depositing the stone from a staging, the rate of execution is so much more reduced to a certainty, that I have only allowed 15 per cent. for contingencies. With good arrangements, the breakwater may be constructed very easily in six years after the completion of the pier.

The question of fortifying the breakwater is one more for a military than a civil engineer to consider. It was always, however, appeared to me that an ironclad, which can act on the offensive as well as the defensive, is the most suitable fortress for a commercial harbour.

It does not come within my duty to enlarge upon the disadvantages under which ships labour in coming to Madras at present. The merchants of that place are fully alive to the danger to which they are exposed, of gradually losing the greater part of the trade which, in spite of such disadvantages, has hitherto been attracted to Madras.

THE ALLEGED LIBEL ON LADY TWISS.

(*Daily Telegraph*, March 6.)

YESTERDAY afternoon Alexander Chaffers, an elderly man, a solicitor, of York-road, Lambeth, was again placed in the dock at the Southwark Police-court, before Mr. Benson, for further examination touching the charge of libel preferred against him at the instance of Sir Travers Twiss, her Majesty's Advocate and Vicar-General of Canterbury, and Lady Twiss. The defendant was charged in substance with having written and published, and also with threatening to publish by means of a statutory declaration, a malicious and wicked libel upon Sir Travers and his lady with a view to extort money.

Mr. Poland and Mr. Collins, barrister, appeared to prosecute; and the defendant conducted his case in person.

The court was not overcrowded, but amongst those present were Mr. Edward, M. P., Dr. Tristram, Dr. Dalby, and other gentlemen. Lady Twiss sat by the side of the witness-box, with her back partially to the defendant, and gave her evidence with remarkable firmness and self-possession, but in a tone of great indignation. Chaffers occupied a desk near the centre of the court, and on this he spread his voluminous brief as he proceeded to further cross-examine her ladyship as follows:

In reply to his questions,

Lady Twiss said—I shall be 32 years of age the 15th of August next. I am a Roman Catholic, but always go to church with my husband, who is a Protestant. I did not for several months after my marriage go regularly to the Bloomsbury Chapel to hear Mr. Bellew preach. I have been there at times certainly. I don't know where Mr. Richard Twiss is now. I became acquainted with Mrs. Anderson in Brussels in 1856, and was introduced to her by Madame Jastrauski, the wife of Count Jastrauski, my guardian. She was staying at the Hotel d'Europe, kept by Mr. Middleton, an English gentleman. Mrs. Anderson's husband was with her. I don't know how long Mrs. Anderson stayed at Brussels afterwards. I only saw Mrs. Anderson once at Brussels. She had but one daughter. I was introduced to her several years before I came to stay with her in London. I did not see her between 1857 and 1859. In the first week in September, 1859, I saw Mr. Anderson on his way to Switzerland. I swear I never was in England before September, 1859, in all my life, and then I came on a visit to Mrs. Anderson, in Hamilton-terrace. I recollect the month, because it was my first visit to England. It was between the 8th and 10th September when I arrived. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson both died in 1865. I don't know whether their daughter is alive. Mrs. Anderson was about fifty years of age when she died. I stopped at her house for about ten days. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson both spoke French to me—they were both French scholars. After leaving them I went to stay with Mrs. Twiss in Hamilton-terrace, and with her I remained for about ten days. Mrs. Twiss and Mr. Richard Twiss were the only occupants of the house whilst I was there. Mr. and Mrs. Marsden lived very near, and were every day at the house. Louisa Thomas was with me at Mrs. Anderson's and Mrs. Twiss's. I then left England, and returned to Brussels, where I remained till the end of November, 1859. During the visit I had seen Madame Gelas, but I don't know where she was living. I cannot even state in what part of London she resided. She was not living at 11, South-street. I don't know whether she was living in Upper Berkeley-street. I can't say whether she was or not. I don't know such a street. I never lived in Upper Berkeley-street, and never knew any one who resided there.

By the Magistrate—Previously you said you did not remember whether Madame Gelas lived there or not; now you say that she did not live there.—Witness—I never heard the name of the street before.

By Defendant—I never knew Mrs. Barnes, of No. 12, Upper Berkeley-street, or her daughter "Carry." I never knew a Mr. John Cox, or even saw him with you. He never breakfasted with you and me at No. 12, Upper Berkeley-street. You did not see me on Thursday, the 7th July, 1859, at Cremorne.

The Clerk—I suppose you mean, did she see you?

The Defendant—Yes. Didn't I go home and remain with you all night?—Witness—No.

The next morning did Mr. John Cox come to breakfast with you and me in Upper Berkeley-street?—No.

On Monday, the 25th July, 1859, were you with me at Vauxhall-gardens, the last night they were ever opened?—No.

Did we meet Mr. John Cox there, and did he not walk about with us all the night?—No.

Did I go home and sleep with you that night?—No.

Mr. Poland here asked the magistrate to express an opinion whether the questions which the defendant was putting were relevant. He was an attorney, and ought to be kept within the same bounds as other professional advisers were. Lady Twiss had sworn positively that she did not come to this country till 1859, and questions were being put merely to insult and annoy her. The majority of questions seemed to be purely imaginary ones, and put for the purpose of torturing a lady.

The Magistrate—The defendant is perfectly open to call evidence as to dates, with a view of testing the strength of a witness's denial.

Mr. Poland—It cannot be desirable that he should do that when Lady Twiss was not in England.

The Magistrate—I don't think I can exclude the questions he wishes to put.

Mr. Poland—There is some limit, and I must leave you to impose that limit yourself.

The Magistrate—The defendant is at liberty to ask questions, but he need not go through the whole year.

The Defendant (to witness)—On Tuesday, the 26th July, did Mr. Cox come to breakfast with us in Upper Berkeley-street?—No.

Do you know Half Moon-street, Piccadilly?—I know where it is. I have left cards for the Bavarian Minister. I was never at No. 46 in that street. I never knew Mrs. James, the landlady of that house.

Is it not true that on the 15th April 1859, I met you in Regent-street, and accompanied you home to Upper Berkeley-street, and afterwards made an appointment to meet you in the Burlington-arcade on the following Wednesday, at half-past six?—That I deny.

Did I, on Wednesday, the 20th of April 1859, meet you in the Burlington-arcade and take you to dinner to Vere's, Regent-street?—No.

Did we afterwards look in at a concert at St. James's Hall, and thence go to the Argyll Rooms?—No.

Did we afterwards look in at the Turkish Divan in the Haymarket, and did I then go with you to Upper Berkeley-street, where I remained all night?—No.

Did you tell me that your name was Madame Gelas, and that you had been educated at the Conservatoire in Paris?—No.

Did I, on Friday, the 6th of May, 1853, call upon you at Berkeley-street and remain all night with you?—No.

On that night did not another Frenchwoman—a friend of yours—come there and sleep in the same bed with you?—No.

On Monday, the 6th of June, 1859, did I not call upon you and take you to Cremorne?—No.

On Tuesday, the 21st of June, 1859, were you not at Cremorne, and did you not see me with a gentleman named Panton?—No.

On Thursday, the 30th June, were you at Cremorne, and did you see me there with Mr. John Cox?—No.

And did I go home with you that night?—No.

On Thursday, the 7th July, were you at Cremorne, and did you see me there with Mr. John Cox and Mr. Panton?—No.

And the next morning Mr. John Cox did not come to breakfast with you and me in Upper Berkeley-street?—No.

The Magistrate—That day we have had before.

The Defendant—On Tuesday, the 19th July, did you call upon me at my office in Bedford-row, and want me to be a reference in order to enable you to take a house?—No.

Did you then tell me that your real name was Vanlynseele?—No.

Did I come up in the evening, and tell you the result of my interview with the house agent?—No.

On Wednesday, the 27th July, did Mr. John Cox call with me upon you in Upper Berkeley-street in the evening?—No.

On Monday, the 31st August, did I meet you at Cremorne?—No.

Did we there see Mr. Richard Twiss and Charlotte Paris?—No.

On Monday, the 15th of August, did I take you to the Crystal Palace and dine there?—No.

On Thursday, the 18th August, did you call on me at my office in Bedford-row?—No.

And tell me that you knew Dr. Travers Twiss, but that you had not yet come to terms?—No.

On Friday, the 19th August, 1859, did I come up with you in Upper Berkeley-street at half-past eleven?—No.

And did you tell me that Dr. Travers Twiss had been there and had only just left?—No.

On Wednesday, the 24th August, did I take you to Cremorne?—No.

On Saturday, the 22nd August, did I come up to you in Upper Berkeley street about twelve o'clock at night?—No.

And did I tell you, when I came in, that I had seen Dr. Travers Twiss come out of your house?—No.

Did you tell me that he had agreed to keep you and allow you £20 a month, and that he had said he could not allow you more at present, as he had had great losses during the past year?—No.

On Tuesday, the 30th August, did you call upon me at my office?—No

And did we then go to No. 11, South-street, Alexander-square, Brompton, and see Mrs. Oughton about taking her house?—No.

On Saturday, the 3rd of September, did I come up to Berkeley-street about twelve o'clock at night?—No.

And did you tell me that Dr. Travers Twiss had been spending the evening with you?—No.

On Sunday, the 4th of September, did I pass the whole day and night with you in Upper Berkeley-street?—No.

And did we, in the afternoon, again walk down to Mrs. Oughton's and see her about taking her house?—No.

On Monday, the 12th September, did Dr. Travers Twiss spend the evening with you?—No.

On Thursday, the 15th September, did I take you to dinner at St. James's Hall?—No.

And afterwards home to Berkeley-street?—No.

On Saturday, the 17th September, did you call upon me at my office?—No.

And I returned home with you and remained there all night?—No.

Between the 18th September and the 1st October did you write to me any letters directed to me at Scarborough?—No.

Not a single one?—No.

On Saturday, the 1st October, had you then removed to No. 11, South-street, Alexander-square?—No.

And did I not spend the night there?—No.

On Sunday, the 2nd October, did I spend the whole day with you?—No.

And in the afternoon did we walk across Hyde Park, and call upon Mr. John Cox, in Hertford-street, Park-lane?—No.

The Magistrate said the defendant was asking a number of irrelevant questions. If the incidents of each day were to be taken, there would be no end to the case. It was enough to show that the visits were repeated if such was the case.

The Defendant—On Wednesday, the 5th October, did I take you to the Crystal Palace?—No.

On Saturday, the 8th October, did you call on me at my office?—No.

Mr. Poland again complained of the mode in which the defendant was examining the witness.

The Defendant said that he should produce a clerk to prove that Lady Twiss had called upon him on certain days named. (To witness)—Whilst you were at my office did Mr. John Cox also come in?—No.

On Friday, the 28th October, did I dine with you at 11, South-street, at six o'clock?—No.

The Magistrate—Is Mrs. Marsden going to be called?

The Witness—Yes; with three or four others.

The Defendant—Did the landlord of your house call in the evening, remain with us, and did not leave till half-past nine?—No.

The Magistrate—What is his name?

The Defendant—I don't know it at present. And did he call the next morning again, whilst we were at breakfast?—No.

On Thursday, the 3rd November, did I dine with you in South-street, at six?—No.

And did you then tell me that Dr. Twiss had assured you that his last mistress had cost him £8,000—£3,000 in money, and £5,000 in presents and things which she had taken from his house in Park-lane?—No.

On Friday, the 11th November, did I take you to the opera at Covent Garden, and did we see "Dinorah?"—No.

Did we have a private box in the pit tier, and were Mr. Panton and a lady with us?—No.

When did you first become acquainted with me?—About Christmas, 1859.

Who introduced you to me?—Madame Gelas.

Did Madame Gelas come with you to my office?—Yes.

The Magistrate—Do you mean that the introduction took place at the office?—Yes.

The Defendant—You say I was Madame Gelas's solicitor?—Yes.

Had she known me long, do you know?—I do not.

Do you know whether I ever did any business for Madame Gelas after you came to me?—I don't know.

Was it only once that I ever did any business for you?—Only once.

Never more?—No.

Was that making your will?—Yes.

When was that?—In 1851.

In what month?—On Christmas Day I was taken ill.

What instructions did you give me?—Nothing but to send back to Brussels a few little articles of bijou and jewelry I had with me, and a small packet of letters addressed to my guardian's wife.

That was to be put in your will?—Yes.

Was that the whole purport and effect of the will?—Yes.

Was the will afterwards signed by you?—I don't remember.

Is it still in existence, or destroyed?—Destroyed.

When?—I don't remember.

Who destroyed it?—I did.

Was it soon after this?—I don't remember.

Have you no idea how long it was afterwards?—No.

Was there any other property mentioned in the will besides the articles of bijou and jewelry?—No.

And that was directed to be given to your guardian?—No.

Did I ever make a will for Madame Gelas?—I don't know.

And you positively swear that was the only business I did for you?—Yes.

How often have you been at my office in Bedford-row?—Perhaps twice. I don't remember.

Never more than twice in all your life?—No.

Do you know whether I had a sitting-room and a bedroom over my office?—No.

Have you ever been up in my sitting-room and bedroom?—Never.

Have you ever had lunch with me?—No.

Has any improper intimacy ever taken place there?—No.

In July, 1860, were you arrested and taken to Sloman's lock-up house, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane?—No.

Did you lodge a sum of money with the sheriff's officer, and get out the same evening?—No.

Did you call upon me on the 3rd July, 1860, and consult me about it?—No.

Did I act as your attorney in that matter?—No.

And did I succeed in getting your money back for you out of court?—No.

Did you pay me my charges for that business?—No.

In March, 1862, did I prepare your will before you left England?—No.

Did you, on Monday, the 17th March, 1862, come to my office in Bedford-row and sign your will?—No.

Have you ever paid me my charges for so doing?—No.

After your marriage, did you ever come to my office?—Once.

When was that?—In July, 1864, I believe, when I paid you £45.

Never in 1862 or 1863?—No, never.

You paid me the £45 in Bedford-row?—Yes.

Was your visit then on the day stated in the receipt?—Yes.

Mr. Poland produced the receipt.

The Defendant—What time was it when you called upon me?—About twelve o'clock.

What is the exact date of the receipt?

Mr. Poland—The 29th July, for the sum of £50, in discharge of all demands.

The Magistrate—Was the receipt written in your presence?—Yes.

You never had lunch with me in my sitting-room in 1862 or 1863?—No.

On Thursday, the 13th November, 1862, did you call at my office, and stay there with me from eleven till two?—No.

On Saturday, the 22nd November, 1862, did you call upon me at my office, and stay a couple of hours?—No.

On Thursday, the 4th December, did you come and have lunch with me upstairs?—No.

On Thursday, the 11th December, did you have lunch with me and stay until half-past four?—No.

On Tuesday, the 16th December, did you call about twelve, have lunch with me, and stay till a quarter-past one?—No.

Did we have a quarrel, and did you leave without wishing me good bye, and say that you would not come again?—No.

On Monday, the 12th January, 1863, did you call and have lunch, and stay from half-past eleven till three?—No.

On Saturday, the 17th January, did I meet you at the house of M. Pierre Denis, in Caledonian-terrace?—No.

Did you know a M. Pierre Denis?—Yes; he was the husband of Madame Denis, the housekeeper of Madame Gelas, who nursed me in Brussels, and who was sent over by my guardian.

Was M. Denis living in South-street?—He never lived there. Madame Denis was the servant of Madame Gelas, and stayed with her for two years.

What became of Madame Denis after that?—I don't know.

You never saw her after the time you went abroad?—No.

Do you believe she is dead?—Yes; I have never seen her. She was very old; that is my sole reason for believing she is dead.

Now, will you positively swear that the proper names of M. and Madame Denis were not Valynseele, and that they were not your father and mother?—Yes.

Is M Pierre Denis still alive?—I don't know.

On the 17th Jan., 1868, did I meet you at M. Pierre Denis's in Caledonian-terrace, Chelsea?—No.

On Friday, the 23rd Jan., did you call at my office, have lunch with me, and stay a couple of hours?—No.

On the 31st Jan., 1863, did I meet you at M. Denis's, when your aunt was there?—No.

On Friday, the 12th Feb., did you call at my office, have lunch with me, and stay from twelve till half-past two?—No.

On Tuesday, the 7th April, did you call upon me at my office?—No.

Or on the 23rd April, the 5th May, the 13th May, and the 26th May?—No.

You have said that after your marriage I dined with you and Dr. Travers Twiss once only at his house in Park-lane?—Yes.

Only once?—Yes.

There is no mistake about that?—No.

On Friday, the 5th June, did I dine with you and your husband at 19, Park Lane?—You dined once, but I cannot recollect the date.

Were there present Dr. Tristram, Mr. Bellew and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Dasent, Mr. Richard Marsden, and Madame Julia?—I don't know. I only know you dined there once.

Did I dine with you on the 17th July?—No.

Then you don't recollect who were there on the occasions I have mentioned?—No.

On the 2nd July, Did Dr. Twiss call upon me at my office, and ask me to come to your house, as there was a servant who would not leave?—No.

Did I come up to see you?—I remember your calling upon me once, when I told you that one of my maids, a German girl, was disobedient.

On the 14th July, did you call upon me at my office?—No.

On the 24th July, did I meet you at M. Pierre Denis's in Chelsea?—No.

Did I see Madame Denis and Louisa Thomas there?—No.

On the 26th October, 1863, did you ask M. Constant to call upon me at my office about a public-house he had taken?—No.

Did I afterwards the same day call upon you in Park-lane, and tell you about it?—No.

Did you know a M. Constant?—Yes.

Mr. Poland—She has spoken of it already. He was married to Louisa Thomas.

The Defendant—Was he a servant of yours?—He had been man-servant to Madame Gelas.

Now, Madame Twiss, do you positively swear that Edward Constant was not your brother?—Yes.

On the 27th November and the 3rd November did you call upon me at my office?—No.

You say that in 1850 you returned to Brussels and Cracow?—Yes.

Between your arrival at Brussels in 1850 and your visit to England, were you always at the former place?—Yes; with one exception, when I was at Blackenburg, by Antwerp.

Mr Poland—And there you visited with your maid?—Yes.

The Defendant—That is the only time you quitted Brussels?—Well, almost every year I went to Ostend with my guardian and his family.

Whom did you live with at Brussels all that time?—Count Jastrauski and his wife in the Rue de Riesburg, and in the 25, Boulevard de Waterloo.

Were you ever at Constantinople?—No.

Were you ever in Paris before your marriage?—No.

Did you ever meet a M. Block in Paris?—No.

Or M. Salvadore?—No.

You have said you were never at Ghent more than once?—Yes; I was only there two hours, whilst waiting for the train to come up.

Did you ever know a M. and Madame Vandeckford at Ghent?—No.

Never heard of them?—No.

Do you swear that Madame Vandeckford is no relation of yours?—Yes.

You say you first made acquaintance with Dr. Travers Twiss at Brussels?—Yes.

When?—I was very young when he met me first, in 1850. He remembers meeting me, but I do not. I remember him first in 1856, or 1857, but I knew very little of him when I saw him at Brussels.

How often did you see him then?—I don't remember.

Who were you living with at that time?—My guardian.

Was your father at Brussels at that time?—No.

And Dr. Twiss knew your guardian?—Yes.

And that is how he came to see you?—Yes.

In what part of Brussels did your guardian live?—At the house 25, Boulevard de Waterloo.

How often did you see Dr. Twiss at that time?—I don't remember. He called upon my guardian.

Was any one else with him when he called?—I don't know.

When did you first see Mr. Richard Twiss?—In the house of his mother.

When?—In 1859, when I stayed there.

The Magistrate—Do not let us be introducing more names than we can help, unless something turns upon them.

The Defendant—I think something does turn on this. Did you often see Richard Twiss before your marriage?—Yes every day when I was staying there.

Mr. Poland—He has said he was living there.

The Defendant—Did you ever see him with me?—Never.

Did you ever see him at Cremorne?—No.

Did you ever know or see Charlotte Paris?—No.

Did you on Thursday, the 2nd August, 1860, dine with me and Richard Twiss and Charlotte Paris at No. 13A, Sherborne-street, Blandford-square?—No.

On Friday, the 30th November, 1860, did Richard Twiss and Charlotte Paris dine with you and me at Kuhne's, in Hanover-street, Regent-street?—No.

Did you ever go with me to Richard Twiss's office, in Gray's Inn-square?—No, never.

Now, as to the £5,000 paid by your guardian to Dr. Travers Twiss?—My guardian is in court, and will tell you. I don't remember.

Were you present when it was paid?—No.

How do you know it was paid?—My husband told me so.

When did he first tell you of it?—I don't remember.

Or Dr. Twiss?—I do not remember. It was paid in three portions. I remember the talk about my fortune.

Mr. Poland—I don't suppose Lady Twiss could know how her money passed from her guardian to her husband. Lady Twiss most likely would not be present.

The Defendant—Was it shortly before you marriage?—I believe part of it was paid on my marriage, and the whole within three or four years

Can you say where the Count and you were living at the time it was paid?—It was paid in three different sums. Sir Travers told me so.

Was there any settlement or contract made on the money being paid?—I don't know. I did not sign the marriage settlement.

You don't know whether any deed was executed?—No.

Is the money still in existence?—My husband knows that better than I do. It never was kept to my separate use.

What was the name of your father?—Raoul Felix.

When did you last see him?—In 1861, in South-street, London, where he was staying with us.

After that he went to Java?—Yes.

Was he in Government service there?—No.

What was he there?—I don't know.

Nor your own father; is that so?—Yes.

Did he go on pleasure or business?—On business.

When did you last hear from him?—In August, 1861. I remember now that the parting was at Brussels, and not in South-street, as I have said. He went from London to Brussels with me, and thence to Java, via Constantinople. In 1864 I heard he was dead. He always wrote to my guardian, and I saw several of his letters to him.

When did you last receive a letter from him?—He never wrote to me at all.

When did he die?—January, 1864.

How do you know that?—Because my guardian received news of his death, and he told me.

Was he buried at Java?—I believe so.

What makes you believe he was buried at Java?—Because he died there.

Did you receive any property after his death?—No.

Were you his only child?—Yes.

Did he not leave any property?—No.

When did Dr. Travers Twiss first know your father?—I believe it was in 1850, at Vienna.

Did Dr. Twiss know him well?—I don't know; my husband will answer that.

When did Dr. Twiss last see him?—In July, 1861, at his own house in Park-lane.

What was the exact name of your mother?—I don't know.

Will you swear you never heard it?—No.

When did you last see her?—I never saw her.

How soon after your birth did your mother die?—I don't know.

Where did she die?—I don't know.

Or where buried?—No.

Did Dr. Twiss know her?—I don't know.

What was the Christian name of Madame Gelas?—I don't know. She was called Marie.

Was she married?—Yes.

What was the name of her husband?—Gelas.

Did you know him at all?—No.

When did Madame Gelas first become your governess?—In 1856.

What was her age then?—More than 27 or 28, but I cannot say.

How long did she remain your governess?—For two years at Brussels.

Did she resemble you in appearance?—Not the slightest.

Was she shorter or taller?—She was short; not much shorter than I am, but short.

In what did she differ from you?—She differed altogether from me—her hair was a great deal darker, and her eyes were brown.

What is the colour of your eyes?—A light grey, or blue.

And hers were a dark brown?—Not dark, but brown.

In what other respect did she differ from you?—Her forehead was not so high as mine, and her face was smaller altogether.

And no one could, by any possibility, mistake the one for the other?—No.

Why did you take the name of Marie Gelas?—I never took such a name. I was never called Gelas in my life.

Have you a *livre de messe*, bound in ivory?—No.

Did I, when we were in Brussels, in March, 1861, buy one for forty francs, and present it to you?—No.

When did Madame Gelas come to London?—In 1859.

Was she living in lodgings by herself?—No.

Who took you there?—She called upon me at Mrs. Anderson's.

Did she continue all the rest of her life in London?—Till 1862. Towards the end of that year I received a letter from her from Nice.

The Magistrate—Was that after your marriage?—Yes.

The Defendant—You don't know whether she is alive or dead?—I believe she is dead.

When did Louisa Thomas first enter your service as maid?—In 1858, at Brussels. I knew her from having seen her first in the service of Mrs. Talbot, an English lady. I don't think she knew Brussels well. She came to England with me in November, 1859, and continued till 1862? I believe she stayed with Mr. Johnson, in Neville-terrace, until she married M. Constant, at the beginning of 1863. I believe he died in Canada, or Toronto. She has not been in my service since 1862. I don't remember seeing Constant since I was married.

Once more I ask you, do you swear that Constant is not your brother?—Yes, that I swear.

When you came over to England in 1859 you stayed with Madame Gelas, in South-street?—Yes.

How long did you remain with her?—From the end of November, 1859, till March, 1860. I always stopped with her when I came to London.

Did you ever see me in South-street?—I may have done so several times.

How frequently?—I have seen you perhaps five or six times, but not more.

Did Dr. Twiss ever visit you in South-street?—Yes, once when my father was there in July, 1861.

Was it to visit you or the other Madame Gelas?—I was to visit my father.

Have you not said that Dr. Twiss never visited you there?—I may have said so. I have thought it over since, and Dr. Twiss remembers it, and therefore I remember it too. I told my husband all the questions you asked me.

Used you in South-street to call me "Bibi?"—Never.

Or Dr. Twiss "Bonhomme?"—No.

Did you ever use indecent French slang to me?—No, never.

Did you once in South-street smash a white hat of mine?—No, never.

You know M. Faure?—Yes. He made a locket with initials for me. I have forgoten all about him. Madame Gelas paid him for the locket.

Is he alive?—I don't know.

I understand that Mr. Poland is going to call him?

Mr. Poland—I certainly shall if I can find him.

The Defendant—If you don't, I shall.

Mr. Poland—I only hope to see him in the witness-box.

The Defendant—Did you ever see him on the Sunday?—No.

Did you ever see Mrs. Gamma, my housekeeper, in Bedford-row?—I can only remember that a woman opened the door in 1864 when I came to pay the money.

And you never employed Mrs. Fricker, her daughter, to assist you in making up things?—No.

You say that you paid Madame Gelas regularly £80 a month?—Yes.

Was that for only board and lodging?—Yes.

Who paid it?—Myself. My guardian sent me the money from Brussels. It was sent in English bank-notes.

Was the money the proceeds of property belonging to you?—Yes. My guardian had invested for me 200,000 francs. He kept a house as a private gentleman for forty years, and possessed a valuable patent for manufacturing pianos, for which he received a brevet from the King of Brussels and a gold medal from Queen Victoria.

Did you accompany me to the Adelphi Theatre on the 2nd September, 1869, and see the "Dead Heart" performed?—No.

On Thursday, the 15th December, did I dine with you at 11, South-street?—No.

Did you tell me you were very ill, and that you were afraid of your mouth and lips?—No.

Did you ask me to send you my doctor?—No.

On the 28th December, 1859, did you write me a very furious and violent letter——

Mr Poland objected to these words. If there was any scrap of writing in this gentleman's possession let it be produced.

The Defendant—It will be produced in time.

Mr Poland—I shall like you to produce a single letter and show it to the witness in the box.

The Defendant—Did I ever, at your request, produce a lot of letters which you had written to me?—No.

And did you not throw the bundle into the fire?—No. (Laughter)

Mr. Poland—These are the letters which he says shall be produced. What was the name of the doctor?

The Defendant—Well, it was Dr. Straube.

Mr. Poland—And his address

The Defendant—You are not cross-examining me, you know.

Mr. Poland—I am glad that I am not.

Did Dr. Straube come to your house in South-street after I had dined with you, and sit with us for about an hour?—No.

The Magistrate—Is the doctor alive?

The Defendant—I am afraid he is not. At that time he was living in Moorgate street, City.

On Thursday, the 5th January, 1860, did you call upon me, and did we go to a Mr. Willison, a jeweller's in the Strand, to choose a bracelet for you?—No.

Did he show us several?—I never was in such a place.

Did he say something that made you laugh very much?—No.

Did you choose a bracelet in green enamel, set with diamonds, with the letters "A. I. E.," at the price £26?—No.

On the 23rd January did Dr. Twiss spend the evening with you?—No.

Did I take you the same night to the theatre, and share a box with Richard Twiss and Charlotte Paris?—No.

On the 16th February did you call on me in Bedford-row?—No.

And did we then go to a Mr. Charles Brandt, a hairdresser in Regent-street, to have my hair cut?—No.

And did you there persuade me to have my hair dyed?—No.

And did you tell him to come to South-street the next morning?—No.

Did he dye my hair?—No.

And did I pay him £2 for it?—No.

On the 20th February did I dine with you, and afterwards take you to the French Ball, at the Hanover-square Rooms?—No.

On the 9th March did we drink a good deal of wine and afterwards go to the Holborn Casino?—No.

Did you dance about with your hair down your back, and so misconduct yourself that the master of the ceremonies spoke to you?—No.

On the 12th March, in consequence of your conduct at the Casino, did we have a serious quarrel?—No.

And did you send by Pierre Denis my razor, brushes, and things I had at your house?—No.

That same evening did you go to the Argyll Rooms, and did I see you there?—No.

On the 3rd April did I dine with you in South-street?—No.

Did we go to a ball at the Princess's Rooms afterwards?—No.

Did we see there Richard Twiss and Charlotte Vain?—No.

On Sunday, the 29th April, did we go to Hampton Court to spend the day?—No.

On the 2nd May, did you and I call on Mrs. Gooden, in the Marylebone-road?—No.

On the 21st May did Mr. Harden call upon you and bring a lady friend of his?—No.

Did we all go to Cremorne together?—No.

Did you ever let part of your house in South-street as lodgings?—No.

In May, 1860, was there living there one of the singers at the opera?—No.

On the 24th May did he give you a box for her Majesty's, and did you and I go there?—No; the opera was not a particular favourite of mine; I have every opera at my house.

On the 6th June did you and I call upon Mr. Richard Twiss in Gray's Inn-square?—No.

Did we afterwards go to Cremorne?—No.

On the 18th June did Dr. Twiss come and tell you that his mother had a large dinner party, at which was Mr. Kell, but that he preferred being with you?—No.

Mr. Kell is present?—Yes

Had you, on the 28th June, two Frenchmen staying with you, and did one of them dine with us?—No.

On the 18th July were you not arrested, and was not an action instituted against you?—No; Madame Gelas, I heard, had some affair of that sort, but I don't know anything about it. I was never defendant in an action at the suit of Rebecca Clements.

The Court here adjourned for a short time, to enable Lady Twiss to take some refreshment, and during her ladyship's absence the defendant applied for summonses against a number of persons who could corroborate material facts and speak to questions of identity.

The Magistrate said it would require great consideration before he granted the number of summonses applied for.

The Defendant complained of the want of facility accorded to him for correspondence whilst in prison; but it appeared that such was not the case, and that he was allowed to purchase writing-paper if he chose to do so.

On the re-assembling of the Court, Lady Twiss denied that she had ever accompanied the defendant to Meyer's photographic studio for the purpose of having her portrait taken, or to a music-hall in Holborn in company with him and M. Faure. On no occasion did she leave her house in South-place with a Madame Weiss at ten, and not return till past two in the morning. The defendant did not leave her at ten o'clock on the 13th June, 1861, because Dr. Twiss was coming to see her. Madame Weiss she never knew. Never went with her and the defendant to look at a house in Neville-terrace, for the purpose of taking it. Defendant did not see her off on one occasion in a cab to the station on her journey to Belgium. Never accompanied him to a ball at the Hôtel de Ville in Brussels. Never went in August, 1861, to the Crystal Palace with Dr. Twiss. Was there on one occasion with Count Jastrauski, her guardian, and remembered seeing Dr. Twiss there. The date of that visit she could not remember. On the 2nd September, 1861, she did not meet Dr. Twiss at Antwerp, and accompany him for a few days along the banks of the Rhine. Was never before her marriage in Germany or in Belgium with Dr. Twiss. Never met the defendant at Ostend in September, 1861, or saw a friend of his, a Mr. von Heuf, there. Never stayed at Bellinham or anywhere else with him during a night in my life.

The Magistrate here rebuked the defendant for the questions he was putting, and said that he was taking every liberty with the Court Lady Twiss denied his questions *in extenso*, and it was waste of time for the officer to take any more of them down. Nobody could say but that he had been fairly treated, and that every latitude had been given him.

The Defendant said he had some other matters to introduce, and he hoped the magistrate would allow him to continue. He then proceeded to ask Lady Twiss a number of questions about his dining with her in October, 1861, in Neville-terrace, Brompton, at a time when she was in Belgium. She did not return, she said, to Madame Gelas's, in Neville-terrace, till the end of November of that year. Did not say, on the 27th of November, that the "bon homme" Dr. Twiss intended to marry her, and to send her to Dresden for some months. The Docter never dined with her during November and December, 1861. Madame Weiss did not constantly call upon her from the 14th of January, 1862, up to the time she left England. Knew a Mr. Herrman in 1861 and 1863, and he taught her music. He was a professor of the violoncello. Had been to his house, but could not say where it was. Mr. Devaux never called at Neville-terrace and dined with her and the defendant there. Had seen a gentleman of that name once at a concert and again at a soirée, and believed he was in London now. Never knew a Mdlle. Classon, or dined at the Hôtel de Provence, in Leicester-square. Did not know a M. Emile Cavendish. Did not get into a great rage with the defendant on the 10th of March, and throw an ink-stand and a tea-cup at his head. Did not, on the 17th of March, 1862, go to his office and sign her will. Went to Dresden in April, 1862, and then to Lustwitch, where she took lessons with four young ladies, and remained till August, when she was married.

At ten minutes past seven the defendant said he had to go through events that occurred day by day during the time that he himself was in Berlin.

The Magistrate said that at five o'clock the defendant promised to complete his cross-examination in an hour, but two hours and ten minutes had elapsed since then.

The Defendant said that he had to show his travels with Lady Twiss from Ostend and elsewhere to Berlin, which occupied five sheets of brief-paper. He asked several rambling questions about persons and places, which the witness denied *in toto*.

Lady Travers said that she never saw the defendant except on the occasion, in May, when she went to Berlin. Mr. Chaffers, the defendant, came up to her at the door of an hotel, and asked her if her name was not Vanlynseele. She was with the Princess Trebowski and three ladies at the time. He said "Good-bye," or something of that kind, and left her. Was never in Brussels with him, or at Cologne at any time. Never stayed with the defendant at the Hotel de Russe, in Berlin, for several days in April, 1862, and then returned to Dresden. Never saw him there, or knew a Madame Cachin. He never gave her a thick gold ring.

Re-examined by Mr. Poland—Did the slightest impropriety ever take place between you and Mr. Chaffers?—Never.

And are these various occasions which he has put to you, when it is alleged that you were with him, a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end?—Yes; they are entirely false.

Was M. Constant, until he came into the service of Madame Gelas, a perfect stranger to you?—Yes.

How old were you when Madame Denis nursed you?—It was in 1855, or 1856.

Was that the first time you ever knew of her existence?—Yes.

When did you first know her husband?—I saw him several times in London. I did not know him previously.

And the suggestion that Constant is your brother and M. Denis your father is wholly false?—Yes; wholly false.

M. Faure, the jeweller, never dined with you in your life?—No.

Until you had heard that the defendant had made some declaration to lay before the Lord Chamberlain, had you forgotten the man entirely?—Yes, entirely.

And, after you heard this about the Lord Chamberlain, were you able to recall to your mind who Faure was, that he was the jeweller who made your locket?—Yes.

From the time of your marriage, in August, 1862, until last year, how often had you seen Mrs. Harrison—your maid Louisa?—Not very often. She used to send me flowers from the country.

How long had you lost sight of her previously to the communication being sent to you from the Lord Chamberlain's office last year—About three years, I should say.

Then, when you found what had been alleged against you in the declaration, did you endavour to have Louisa Harrison found?—Yes

And she has been here ready, from time to time, to be examined?—Yes.

At a quarter to eight the inquiry was adjourned till to-morrow, when further evidence will be taken.

THE SPEAKER BRAND.—A Dutch correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—In the Java Bode received by last mail, I find the following curious interpretation of a telegram. Mr. Reuter wired, when it had been announced that Mr. Brand would be elected Speaker of the House of Commons, "Proposed to brand Speaker." The Bode translated these words as follows: "Alen neeft voorgesteld den voorzitter te brand merken—that is, "It is proposed to brand (to mark with a red hotiron) the Speaker."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—in describing its great efficacy in Consumption, Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, observes: "Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it, as the most efficacious kind." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 600,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per Annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES.
BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG. | SHANGHAI.
EDINBURGH.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
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In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000 (purposely kept at this sum to leave a large surplus to Policyholders) with Power to Increase.

ASSURANCES AT THE LOWEST SAFE RATES.
A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
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Forms of Proposal for Assurances may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.
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BRANCH OFFICE, 4 Church Lane, Bombay.

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Further particulars will be obtained on application to
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FIRE RISKS
Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rate

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The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 8,727,280
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William [illegible]
BOMBAY BRANCH.
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C. Peile, Esq. | and
W. F. Hunter, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
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MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 37 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 10,408 assuring £9,337,070-0-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,889,449-11-10

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1870 were... ... £872,728-3-11 of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

A set of exquisitely worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c, now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

CAUTION.
STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

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KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
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Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.
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SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS
Have proved beyond question that
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL
Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and Beautifying the Human Hair.
Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

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Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders
THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.
Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.
Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.
☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, and beware of spurious, imitations under the same or similar names.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.
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